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**Report of Major-General C. L. Stevenson from the Beginning of the  
Dalton-Atlanta Campaign to May 30, 1864.**

[The following is from the original MS. furnished us by General Stevenson himself, and has never before been in print so far as we are aware.]

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,  
*In the Field, May 30th, 1864.*

MAJOR :

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During the latter part of last month I received orders to break up my winter camp on the Sugar Valley road and move my division to the position assigned it in front of Dalton. I went into bivouac in Crowe Valley, and immediately went to work to complete the defences of the portion of the line allotted me—from the signal station upon Rocky Face mountain on my left to Ault's creek on my right. General Pettus was placed upon the left, General Reynolds on the left-centre, General Cumming on the right-centre, and General Brown on the right. General Pettus was ordered to hold the mountain with a regiment of rifles. The movements of the enemy very soon showed that his greatest efforts would be against the mountain, which was, in fact, the key to my position; and accordingly, on the — instant, General Pettus was ordered to occupy the mountain with his brigade, and the vacancy in the trenches created by his removal filled by extending intervals to the left.

On the 8th instant, the enemy pushed forward his skirmishers vigorously, supported by a line of battle, against the angle in Pettus' line at the crest of the mountain. This attack was quickly and handsomely repulsed by that portion of his line which occupied the angle. In compliance with instructions from the Lieutenant-General, Brown's brigade was then moved from its position on my right to the left of Pettus on the crest of the mountain, who was thus enabled to contract his lines and strengthen his weak point—the angle referred to. Brown's place in the works was first

supplied by Mercer's, then by Walthall's, and then by Govan's brigades. General Brown, as senior officer, was directed to take charge of the defence of that portion of the mountain occupied by my troops.

On the 9th instant the enemy, formed in column of divisions, made a heavy assault upon the angle in Pettus' line. The fight was obstinate and bloody, but resulted in a complete success to us. For details I would refer you to the reports of Generals Brown and Pettus. In the mean time, the enemy had advanced his sharpshooters close upon the line of Brown's brigade on the mountain, and Reynold's and Cumming's in the valley. Soon after the assault upon Pettus, the enemy manœuvred considerably in the valley, and seemed at one time disposed to assault the position of Generals Cumming and Reynolds. In front of General Cumming he appeared several times in line of battle, but was checked by the fire of skirmishers, and of those guns of Major J. W. Johnston's battalion of artillery that could be brought to bear upon him. From this time until we retired from the position, there was constant skirmishing, first along my whole line, and later mainly in front of Brown's and Pettus' brigades.

On the night of the 13th instant, agreeably to orders, I vacated my position and took up the line of march for Resaca. On the morning after my arrival near this place, I took up position in two lines north of Resaca, and immediately upon the right of the Resaca and Dalton road. I was soon afterwards ordered to connect with Major-General Hindman on the left of the Resaca road, and, for this purpose, moved two regiments across the road. Cumming and Brown were in my front line, Pettus being the second line to the former and Brown to the latter. During the morning there were several attacks upon General Hindman, and in my front the sharpshooters of the enemy obtained positions which entirely enfiladed portions of Cumming's line. The men were sheltered as well as possible by such defences as they could construct of logs and rails, but still suffered severely. The fire of these sharpshooters upon the artillery, some pieces of which were advanced in front of the line of General Cumming, was particularly destructive, and amongst the wounded was the brave Major J. W. Johnston, the battalion commander.

About five o'clock that evening, agreeably to orders, I commenced a movement to dislodge the enemy from the high points of the ridge some distance in front of General Cumming. Brown and his



support (Reynolds) were directed to move out in front of their trenches and then swing around to the left. After the movement commenced, General Cumming was also directed to wheel all of his brigade, which was to the right of the backbone of the ridge, to the left in front of his works, the regiment upon the crest being the pivot. I was much gratified by the gallantry with which the movement was made, and by the success which attended it. Too much praise cannot be awarded Brown's gallant brigade; for particulars I refer you to his report.

Late that night I received orders to retire from the position which I had taken, which was done. The next morning I was ordered to retake it, which was accomplished without difficulty, the enemy not having reoccupied it. My command immediately went to work to construct defences of logs and rails, and in a short time were quite well entrenched. During the course of the morning I received orders to place the artillery of my division in such a position as could enable it to drive off a battery that was annoying General Hindman's line. Before the necessary measures for the protection of the artillery could be taken, I received repeated and peremptory orders to open it upon the battery before alluded to. Corput's battery was accordingly placed in position at the only available point, about eighty yards in front of General Brown's line. It had hardly gotten into position, when the enemy hotly engaged my skirmishers, driving them in, and pushing on to the assault with great impetuosity. So quickly was all this done, that it was impossible to remove the artillery before the enemy had effected a lodgment in the ravine in front of it, thus placing it in such a position, that, while the enemy were entirely unable to remove it, we were equally so, without driving off the enemy massed in the ravine beyond it, which would have been attended with great loss of life.

The assaults of the enemy were in heavy force, and made with the utmost impetuosity, but were met with a cool, steady fire, which each time mowed down their ranks, and drove them back, leaving the ground thickly covered in places with their dead. When Brown's brigade had nearly exhausted their ammunition, I caused it to be relieved by Reynolds' brigade, upon which assaults were also made and repulsed with the same success.

During the attack, I ordered General Pettus up with three (3) of his regiments, which had remained in our position of the day previous. My intention was to employ his force in attacking the

enemy in front of the battery and remove it. A portion of Gibson's brigade of Stewart's division was also sent me, but was soon recalled. The troops engaged, it will thus be seen, were Brown's and Reynolds' brigades, and also the two right regiments of Cumming's. During the day, Tenner's battery reported to me, and rendered good service. In the evening I received orders to move that portion of my force which was on the right of General Cumming, out of the trenches, and, co-operating with General Stewart, to swing around upon the enemy. At the moment that I received the order, the enemy were making a heavy assault upon General Reynolds, and Brown had not yet replenished his ammunition. The order, however, was peremptory, and the movement was attempted. The Fifty-fourth Virginia on the right leaped the trenches, and rushed bravely upon the enemy, but found that there was no connection with General Stewart's left, and being thus unsupported, were compelled to fall back before the rest of the brigade moved out. In this attempt, the gallant Captain G. D. Wise, of my staff, was dangerously wounded, and the regiment, in less than fifteen minutes, lost above one hundred (100) officers and men.

That night I received orders to withdraw, which was effected, owing to the coolness of the troops, without serious loss. My last brigade had not marched three hundred yards from the trenches before the enemy made an assault. Especial credit is due the skirmishers of Brown's brigade for their conduct in this affair, and I ask attention to his report.

As I have stated, I covered the disputed battery with my fire in such a manner that it was utterly impossible for the enemy to remove it, and I knew that I could retake it at any time, but thought that it could be done with less loss of life at night, and therefore postponed my attack. When ordered to retire, I represented the state of things to the General-Commanding, who decided to abandon the guns.

Upon my arrival at New Hope church, I put my command in position on the right of General Stewart, and very soon thereafter the enemy assaulted him in force. A small portion of my left brigade (Brown's) was engaged, and the men behaved with their usual spirit until relieved. The enemy kept up a heavy fire of skirmishers and artillery upon my front line—Brown and Pettus—and inflicted considerable loss; but my skirmishers behaved well, and were only driven back upon portions of the line. On the 28th, I was informed by General Baker that the enemy had succeeded in

planting a battery a short distance in front of his works, and that, having no long range guns, he could not drive them off. I sent him a regiment of rifles from Cumming's brigade, which soon dislodged the enemy. The following statement will show my losses during the whole movement:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Brown's brigade, . . . . .	39	173	10
Cumming's brigade, . . . . .	19	89	270
Reynold's brigade, . . . . .	33	126	190
Pettus' brigade, . . . . .	30	177	61
	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 565	<hr/> 531

It affords me pleasure to bear witness to the uniform gallantry with which my division has acted, and to acknowledge my indebtedness to my brigade commanders, their officers and men, as well as to the officers and men of Johnston's battalion of artillery, commanded since Major Johnston was wounded by Captain M. O. D. Corput.

While in position near New Hope church, I regret to state that I lost the services of Brigadier-General Reynolds, who there received a painful, but I hope not a dangerous wound.

The limits of this imperfect report will not permit me to make mention of particular individuals. We have been called upon to mourn the loss of many gallant spirits, among them, Major Barber, Third Tennessee, and Major Francis, Thirtieth Alabama.

I desire to express my renewed obligations to my staff, Majors John J. Reeve, G. L. Gillespie (wounded at Resaca), H. M. Mathews, R. Orme, Captain G. D. Wise (wounded at Resaca), W. H. Sykes, and Lieutenants Shane and Botts, and Chief Surgeon H. M. Compton.

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The above is a copy of the rough draft of a report made to Major I. W. Ratchford, A. A. G. of Hood's corps.

CARTER L. STEVENSON.

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**Battle of Chancellorsville—Report of General R. E. Lee.**

[The following report was printed by order of the Confederate Congress; but as it is one of deep interest and importance, and so rare that we have been unable to meet frequent demands for it by military students, we deem it best to give it a place in our *Papers*. We print from an original MS. in our possession.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,  
September 21st, 1863.

General S. COOPER, A. and I. G. C. S. A., *Richmond, Va.:*

General—After the battle of Fredericksburg, the army remained encamped on the south side of the Rappahannock until the latter part of April. The Federal army occupied the north side of the river opposite Fredericksburg, extending to the Potomac. Two brigades of Anderson's division—those of Generals Mahone and Posey—were stationed near United States Mine or Bark Mill ford; and a third, under command of General Wilcox, guarded Banks' ford. The cavalry was distributed on both flanks—Fitzhugh Lee's brigade picketing the Rappahannock above the mouth of the Rapidan, and W. H. F. Lee's near Port Royal. Hampton's brigade had been sent into the interior to recruit. General Longstreet, with two divisions of his corps, was detached for service south of James river in February, and did not rejoin the army until after the battle of Chancellorsville. With the exception of the engagement between Fitz. Lee's brigade and the enemy's cavalry, near Kelly's ford, on the seventeenth of March, 1863, of which a brief report has been already forwarded to the Department, nothing of interest transpired during this period of inactivity.

On the fourteenth of April intelligence was received that the enemy's cavalry was concentrating on the upper Rappahannock. Their efforts to establish themselves on the south side of the river were successfully resisted by Fitz. Lee's brigade and two regiments of W. H. F. Lee's, the whole under the immediate command of General Stuart. About the twenty-first small bodies of infantry appeared at Kelly's ford and the Rappahannock bridge, and almost at the same time a demonstration was made opposite Port Royal, where a party of infantry crossed the river about the twenty-third. These movements were evidently intended to conceal the designs of the enemy, but, taken in connection with the reports of scouts, indicated that the Federal army, now commanded by Major-General Hooker, was about to resume active operations. At half-

past five o'clock A. M., the twenty-eight of April, the enemy crossed the Rappahannock in boats near Fredericksburg, and driving off the pickets on the river, proceeded to lay down a pontoon bridge a short distance below the mouth of Deep run. Later in the forenoon another bridge was constructed about a mile below the first. A considerable force crossed on these bridges during the day, and was massed out of view under the high banks of the river. The bridges, as well as the troops, were effectually protected from our artillery by the depth of the river's bed and the narrowness of the stream, while the batteries on the opposite heights completely commanded the wide plain between our lines and the river.

As in the first battle of Fredericksburg, it was thought best to select positions with a view to resist the advance of the enemy, rather than incur the heavy loss that would attend any attempt to prevent his crossing. Our dispositions were accordingly made as on the former occasion. No demonstration was made opposite any other point of our lines at Fredericksburg, and the strength of the force that had crossed, and its apparent indisposition to attack, indicated that the principal effort of the enemy would be made in some other quarter. This impression was confirmed by intelligence received from General Stuart, that a large body of infantry and artillery was passing up the river. During the forenoon of the twenty-ninth that officer reported that the enemy had crossed in force near Kelly's ford on the preceding evening. Later in the day he announced that a heavy column was moving from Kelly's towards Germana Ford on the Rapidan, and another towards Ely's ford on that river. The routes they were pursuing, after crossing the Rapidan, converge near Chancellorsville, whence several roads lead to the rear of our position at Fredericksburg.

On the night of the twenty-ninth General Anderson was directed to proceed towards Chancellorsville and dispose Wright's brigade and the troops from the Bark Mill ford to cover these roads. Arriving at Chancellorsville about midnight, he found the commands of Generals Mahone and Posey already there, having been withdrawn from the Bark Mill ford, with the exception of a small guard. Learning that the enemy had crossed the Rapidan, and were approaching in strong force, General Anderson retired early on the morning of the thirtieth to the intersection of the Mine and plank roads near Tabernacle church, and began to intrench himself. The enemy's cavalry skirmished with his rear guard as he left Chancellorsville; but being vigorously repulsed by Mahone's

brigade, offered no further opposition to his march. Mahone was placed on the old turnpike, Wright and Posey on the plank road. In the mean time General Stuart had been directed to endeavor to impede the progress of the column marching by way of Germana ford. Detaching W. H. F. Lee, with his two regiments, the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia, to oppose the main body of the enemy's cavalry, General Stuart crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon ford, with Fitz. Lee's brigade, on the night of the twenty-ninth. Halting to give his men a few hours repose, he ordered Colonel Owens, with the Third Virginia cavalry to throw himself in front of the enemy, while the rest of the brigade attacked his right flank at the Wilderness tavern between Germana ford and Chancellorsville. By this means the march of this column was delayed until 12 o'clock M., when, learning that the one from Ely's ford had already reached Chancellorsville, General Stuart marched by Todd's tavern towards Spottsylvania Courthouse to put himself in communication with the main body of the army, and Colonel Owens fell back upon General Anderson.

The enemy in our front near Fredericksburg continued inactive, and it was now apparent that the main attack would be made upon our flank and rear. It was therefore determined to leave sufficient troops to hold our lines, and with the main body of the army to give battle to the approaching column. Early's division of Jackson's corps, and Barksdale's brigade of McLaws's division, with part of the reserve artillery under General Pendleton, were entrusted with the defence of our position at Fredericksburg, and at midnight on the thirtieth, General McLaws marched with the rest of his command towards Chancellorsville. General Jackson followed at dawn next morning, with the remaining divisions of his corps. He reached the position occupied by General Anderson at eight A. M., and immediately began preparations to advance. At eleven A. M. the troops moved forward upon the plank and old turnpike roads—Anderson, with the brigades of Wright and Posey, leading on the former; McLaws, with his three brigades, preceded by Mahone's, on the latter. Generals Wilcox and Perry, of Anderson's division, co-operated with McLaws. Jackson's troops followed Anderson on the plank road. Colonel Alexander's battalion of artillery accompanied the advance. The enemy was soon encountered on both roads, and heavy skirmishing with infantry and artillery ensued, our troops pressing steadily forward. A strong attack upon General McLaws was repulsed with spirit by Semmes'

brigade; and General Wright, by direction of General Anderson, diverging to the left of the plank road, marched by way of the unfinished railroad from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, and turned the enemy's right. His whole line thereupon retreated rapidly, vigorously pursued by our troops, until they arrived within about one mile of Chancellorsville. Here the enemy had assumed a position of great natural strength, surrounded on all sides by a dense forest, filled with a tangled undergrowth, in the midst of which breastworks of logs had been constructed, with trees felled in front, so as to form an almost impenetrable abatis. His artillery swept the few narrow roads by which his position could be approached from the front, and commanded the adjacent woods. The left of his line extended from Chancellorsville towards the Rappahannock, covering the Bark Mill ford, where he communicated with the north bank of the river by a pontoon bridge. His right stretched westward along the Germana Ford road more than two miles. Darkness was approaching before the strength and extent of his line could be ascertained; and as the nature of the country rendered it hazardous to attack by night, our troops were halted, and formed in line of battle in front of Chancellorsville, at right angles to the plank road, extending on the right to the Mine road, and to the left in the direction of the Catharine furnace.

Colonel Wickham, with the Fourth Virginia cavalry, and Colonel Owens' regiment, was stationed between the Mine road and the Rappahannock. The rest of the cavalry was upon our left flank. It was evident that a direct attack upon the enemy would be attended with great difficulty and loss, in view of the strength of his position and his superiority of numbers. It was, therefore, resolved to endeavor to turn his right flank and gain his rear, leaving a force in front to hold him in check and conceal the movement. The execution of this plan was intrusted to Lieutenant-General Jackson, with his three divisions. The commands of General McLaws and Anderson, with the exception of Wilcox's brigade, which during the night had been ordered back to Banks' ford, remained in front of the enemy. Early on the morning of the second, General Jackson marched by the Furnace and Brock roads, his movement being effectually covered by Fitz. Lee's cavalry, under General Stuart in person. As the rear of the train was passing the furnace, a large force of the enemy advanced from Chancellorsville and attempted its capture. General Jackson had left the Twenty-third Georgia regiment under Colonel Best, at this point, to guard his flank;



and upon the approach of the enemy, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Brown, whose artillery was passing at the time, placed a battery in position to aid in checking his advance. A small number of men who were marching to join their commands, including Captain Moore, with his two companies of the Fourteenth Tennessee regiment of Archer's brigade, reported to Colonel Brown, and supported his guns. The enemy was kept back by this small force until the train had passed, but his superior numbers enabled him subsequently to surround and capture the greater part of the Twenty-third Georgia regiment. General Anderson was directed to send a brigade to resist the further progress of this column, and detached General Posey for that purpose. General Posey became warmly engaged with a superior force, but being reinforced by General Wright, the enemy's advance was arrested. After a long and fatiguing march, General Jackson's leading division, under General Rodes, reached the old turnpike, about three miles in rear of Chancellorsville, at four P. M. As the different divisions arrived they were formed at right angles to the road—Rodes in front, Trimble's division, under Brigadier-General Colston, in the second, and A. P. Hill's in the third line. At six P. M. the advance was ordered. The enemy were taken by surprise and fled after a brief resistance. General Rodes' men pushed forward with great vigor and enthusiasm, followed closely by the second and third lines. Position after position was carried, the guns captured, and every effort of the enemy to rally defeated by the impetuous rush of our troops. In the ardor of pursuit through the thick and tangled woods, the first and second lines at last became mingled and moved on together as one. The enemy made a stand at a line of breastworks across the road at the house of Melzi Chancellor, but the troops of Rodes and Colston dashed over the entrenchments together, and the fight and pursuit were resumed and continued until our advance was arrested by the abatis in front of the line of works near the central position at Chancellorsville. It was now dark, and General Jackson ordered the third line, under General Hill, to advance to the front and relieve the troops of Rodes and Colston, who were completely blended, and in such disorder, from their advance through intricate woods and over broken ground, that it was necessary to reform them. As Hill's men moved forward, General Jackson, with his staff and escort, returning from the extreme front, met his skirmishers advancing, and, in the obscurity of the night, were mistaken for the enemy, and fired upon. Captain Boswell,

chief engineer of the corps, and several others were killed, and a number wounded. General Jackson himself received a severe injury, and was borne from the field. The command devolved upon Major-General Hill, whose division, under General Heth, was advanced to the line of entrenchments which had been reached by Rodes and Colston. A furious fire of artillery was opened upon them by the enemy, under cover of which his infantry advanced to the attack. They were handsomely repulsed by the Fifty-fifth Virginia regiment under Colonel Mallory, who was killed while bravely leading his men. General Hill was soon afterwards disabled, and Major-General Stuart, who had been directed by General Jackson to seize the road to Ely's ford, in rear of the enemy, was sent for to take command. At this time the right of Hill's division was attacked by the column of the enemy already mentioned as having penetrated to the furnace, which had been recalled to Chancellorsville to avoid being cut off by the advance of Jackson. This attack was gallantly met and repulsed by the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth, and a portion of the Thirty-third North Carolina regiments, Lane's brigade.

Upon General Stuart's arrival, soon afterwards, the command was turned over to him by General Hill. He immediately proceeded to reconnoitre the ground and make himself acquainted with the disposition of the troops. The darkness of the night, and the difficulty of moving through the woods and undergrowth, rendered it advisable to defer further operations until morning; and the troops rested on their guns in line of battle. Colonel Crutchfield, Chief of Artillery of the corps, was severely wounded, and Colonel Alexander, senior artillery officer present, was engaged during the entire night in selecting positions for our batteries. As soon as the sound of cannon gave notice of Jackson's attack on the enemy's right, our troops in front of Chancellorsville were ordered to press him strongly on the left, to prevent reinforcements being sent to the point assailed. They were directed not to attack in force unless a favorable opportunity should present itself; and while continuing to cover the roads leading from their respective positions towards Chancellorsville, to incline to the left so as to connect with Jackson's right, as he closed in upon the centre. These orders were well executed, our troops advancing up to the enemy's entrenchments, while several batteries played with good effect upon his lines, until prevented by the increasing darkness.

Early on the morning of the third General Stuart renewed the

attack upon the enemy, who had strengthened his right during the night with additional breastworks, while a large number of guns, protected by entrenchments, were posted so as to sweep the woods through which our troops had to advance. Hill's division was in front, with Colston in the second line and Rodes in the third. The second and third lines soon advanced to the support of the first, and the whole became hotly engaged. The breastworks at which the attack was suspended the preceding evening, were carried by assault, under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery. In rear of these breastworks was a barricade, from which the enemy was quickly driven. The troops on the left of the plank road, pressing through the woods, attacked and broke the next line, while those on the right bravely assailed the extensive earthworks behind which the enemy's artillery was posted. Three times were these works carried, and as often were the brave assailants compelled to abandon them—twice by the retirement of the troops on their left, who fell back after a gallant struggle with superior numbers, and once by a movement of the enemy on their right, caused by the advance of General Anderson. The left being reinforced, finally succeeded in driving back the enemy, and the artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonels Carter and Jones, being thrown forward to occupy favorable positions, secured by the advance of the infantry, began to play with great precision and effect. Anderson, in the mean time pressed gallantly forward, directly upon Chancellorsville, his right resting upon the plank road and his left extending around the furnace, while McLaws made a strong demonstration to the right of the road. As the troops advancing upon the enemy's front and right converged upon his central position, Anderson effected a junction with Jackson's corps, and the whole line pressed irresistibly on. The enemy was driven from all his fortified positions, with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, and retreated towards the Rappahannock. By 10 A. M., we were in full possession of the field. The troops having become somewhat scattered by the difficulties of the ground and the ardor of the contest, were immediately reformed, preparatory to renewing the attack. The enemy had withdrawn to a strong position nearer to the Rappahannock, which he had previously fortified. His superiority of numbers, the unfavorable nature of the ground, which was densely wooded, and the condition of our troops after the arduous and sanguinary conflict in which they had been engaged, rendered great caution necessary. Our preparations were just completed, when further

operations were arrested by intelligence received from Fredericksburg.

General Early had been instructed, in the event of the enemy withdrawing from his front and moving up the river, to join the main body of the army, with so much of his command as could be spared from the defence of his lines. This order was repeated on the second; but by a misapprehension on the part of the officer conveying it, General Early was directed to move unconditionally, leaving Hays' brigade and one regiment of Barksdale's at Fredericksburg, and directing a part of General Pendleton's artillery to be sent to the rear, in compliance with the order delivered to him. General Early moved with the rest of his command towards Chancellorsville. As soon as his withdrawal was perceived, the enemy began to give evidence of an intention to advance; but the mistake in the transmission of the order being corrected, General Early returned to his original position. The line to be defended by Barksdale's brigade extended from the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, to the rear of Howison's house, a distance of more than two miles. The artillery was posted along the heights in rear of the town. Before dawn, on the morning of the third, General Barksdale reported to General Early that the enemy had occupied Fredericksburg in large force, and laid down a bridge at the town. Hays' brigade was sent to his support, and placed on his extreme left, with the exception of one regiment stationed on the right of his line, behind Howison's house. Seven companies of the Twenty-first Mississippi regiment were posted by General Barksdale between the Marye house and the plank road; the Eighteenth and the three other companies of the Twenty-first occupied the telegraph road at the foot of Marye's hill, the two remaining regiments of the brigade being farther to the right on the hills near to Howison's house. The enemy made a demonstration against the extreme right, which was easily repulsed by General Early. Soon afterwards a column moved from Fredericksburg along the river banks, as if to gain the heights on the extreme left, which commanded those immediately in rear of the town. This attempt was foiled by General Hays and the arrival of General Wilcox from Banks' ford, who deployed a few skirmishers on the hill near Taylor's house, and opened upon the enemy with a section of artillery. Very soon the enemy advanced in large force against Marye's and the hills to the right and left of it. Two assaults were gallantly repulsed by Barksdale's men and the

artillery. After the second, a flag of truce was sent from the town to obtain permission to provide for the wounded. Three heavy lines advanced immediately upon the return of the flag and renewed the attack. They were bravely repulsed on the right and left, but the small force at the foot of Marye's hill, overpowered by more than ten times their numbers, was captured, after a heroic resistance, and the hill carried. Eight pieces of artillery were taken on Marye's and the adjacent heights. The remainder of Barksdale's brigade, together with that of General Hays, and the artillery on the right, retired down the telegraph road. The success of the enemy enabled him to threaten our communications by moving down the telegraph road or to come upon our rear at Chancellorsville by the plank road. He at first advanced on the former, but was checked by General Early, who had halted the commands of Barksdale and Hays, with the artillery, about two miles from Marye's hill, and reinforced them with three regiments of Gordon's brigade.

The enemy then began to advance up the plank road, his progress being gallantly disputed by the brigade of General Wilcox, who had moved from Banks' ford as rapidly as possible to the assistance of General Barksdale; but arrived too late to take part in the action. General Wilcox fell back slowly until he reached Salem church, on the plank road, about five miles from Fredericksburg.

Information of this state of affairs in our rear having reached Chancellorsville, as already stated, General McLaws, with his three brigades and one of General Anderson's, was ordered to reinforce General Wilcox. He arrived at Salem church early in the afternoon, where he found General Wilcox in line of battle, with a large force of the enemy—consisting, as was reported, of one army corps and part of another—under Major-General Sedgwick, in his front. The brigades of Kershaw and Wofford were placed on the right of Wilcox, those of Semmes and Mahone on his left.

The enemy's artillery played vigorously upon our position for some time, when his infantry advanced in three strong lines, the attack being directed mainly against General Wilcox, but partially involving the brigades on his left. The assault was met with the utmost firmness, and after a fierce struggle, the first line was repulsed with great slaughter. The second then came forward, but immediately broke under the close and deadly fire which it encountered, and the whole mass fled in confusion to the rear. They were pursued by the brigades of Wilcox and Semmes, which ad-

vanced nearly a mile, when they were halted to reform in the presence of the enemy's reserve, which now appeared in large force. It being quite dark, General Wilcox deemed it imprudent to push the attack with his small numbers, and retired to his original position, the enemy making no attempt to follow. The next morning General Early advanced along the Telegraph road, and recaptured Mayre's and the adjacent hills without difficulty, thus gaining the rear of the enemy's left. He then proposed to General McLaws that a simultaneous attack should be made by their respective commands, but the latter officer not deeming his force adequate to assail the enemy in front, the proposition was not carried into effect. In the mean time, the enemy had so strengthened his position near Chancellorsville that it was deemed inexpedient to assail it with less than our whole force, which could not be concentrated until we were relieved from the danger that menaced our rear. It was accordingly resolved still further to reinforce the troops in front of General Sedgwick, in order, if possible, to drive him across the Rappahannock. Accordingly, on the fourth, General Anderson was directed to proceed, with his remaining three brigades, to join General McLaws—the three divisions of Jackson's corps holding our position at Chancellorsville. Anderson reached Salem church about noon, and was directed to gain the left flank of the enemy and effect a junction with Early. McLaws' troops were disposed as on the previous day, with orders to hold the enemy in front and to push forward his right brigades as soon as the advance of Anderson and Early should be perceived, so as to connect with them and complete the continuity of our line.

Some delay occurred in getting the troops into position, owing to the broken and irregular nature of the ground, and the difficulty of ascertaining the disposition of the enemy's forces. The attack did not begin until six P. M., when Anderson and Early moved forward and drove General Sedgwick's troops rapidly before them across the plank road in the direction of the Rappahannock. The speedy approach of darkness prevented General McLaws from perceiving the success of the attack until the enemy began to recross the river a short distance below Banks' ford, where he had laid one of his pontoon bridges. His right brigades, under Kershaw and Wofford, advanced through the woods in the direction of the firing, but the retreat was so rapid that they could only join in the pursuit. A dense fog settled over the field, increasing the obscurity and rendering great caution necessary to avoid collision between



our own troops. Their movements were consequently slow. General Wilcox, with Kershaw's brigade and two regiments of his own, accompanied by a battery, proceeded nearly to the river, capturing a number of prisoners and inflicting great damage upon the enemy. General McLaws also directed Colonel Alexander's artillery to fire upon the locality of the enemy's bridges, which was done with good effect. The next morning it was found that General Sedgwick had made good his escape and removed his bridges. Fredericksburg was also evacuated and our rear no longer threatened. But as General Sedgwick had it in his power to recross, it was deemed best to leave General Early with his division and Barksdale's brigade to hold our lines as before. McLaws and Anderson being directed to return to Chancellorsville, they reached their destination during the afternoon in the midst of a violent storm, which continued throughout the night and most of the following day.

Preparations were made to assail the enemy's works at daylight on the sixth, but, on advancing our skirmishers, it was found that under cover of the storm and darkness of the night, he had retreated over the river. A detachment was left to guard the battlefield while the wounded were being removed and the captured property collected. The rest of the army returned to its former position.

The particulars of these operations will be found in the reports of the several commanding officers, which are herewith transmitted. They will show more fully than my limits will suffer me to do the dangers and difficulties which, under God's blessing, were surmounted by the fortitude and valor of our army. The conduct of our troops cannot be too highly praised. Attacking largely superior numbers in strongly entrenched positions, their heroic courage overcame every obstacle of nature and art, and achieved a triumph most honorable to our arms. I commend to the particular notice of the Department the brave officers and men mentioned by their superiors for extraordinary daring and merit, whose names I am unable to enumerate here. Among them will be found some who have passed by a glorious death beyond the reach of praise, but the memory of whose virtues and devoted patriotism will ever be cherished by their grateful countrymen. The returns of the Medical Director will show the extent of our loss, which, from the nature of the circumstances attending the engagement, could not be otherwise than severe. Many valuable officers and men were killed or wounded in the faithful discharge of duty. Among the



former, Brigadier-General Paxton fell while leading his brigade with conspicuous courage in the assault on the enemy's works at Chancellorsville. The gallant Brigadier-General Nichols lost a leg; Brigadier-General McGowan was severely, and Brigadier-Generals Heth and Pender were slightly wounded in the same engagement. The latter officer led his brigade to the attack under a destructive fire, bearing the colors of a regiment in his own hands, up to and over the entrenchments, with the most distinguished gallantry. General Hoke received a painful wound in the action near Fredericksburg. The movement by which the enemy's positions was turned, and the fortune of the day decided, was conducted by the lamented Lieutenant-General Jackson, who, as has already been stated, was severely wounded near the close of the engagement on Saturday evening. I do not propose here to speak of the character of this illustrious man, since removed from the scene of his eminent usefulness by the hand of an inscrutable but allwise Providence. I nevertheless desire to pay the tribute of my admiration to the matchless energy and skill that marked this last act of his life, forming as it did a worthy conclusion of that long series of splendid achievements which won for him the lasting love and gratitude of his country. Major-General A. P. Hill was disabled soon after assuming command, but did not leave the field until the arrival of Major-General Stuart. The latter officer ably discharged the difficult and responsible duties which he was thus unexpectedly called to perform. Assuming the command late in the night, at the close of a fierce engagement, and in the immediate presence of the enemy, necessarily ignorant, in a great measure, of the disposition of the troops, and of the plans of those who had preceded him, General Stuart exhibited great energy, promptness and intelligence. During the continuance of the engagement the next day, he conducted the operation on the left with distinguished capacity and vigor, stimulating and cheering the troops by the example of his own coolness and daring. While it is impossible to mention all who were conspicuous in the several engagements, it will not be considered an invidious distinction to say that General Jackson, after he was wounded, in expressing the satisfaction he derived from the conduct of his whole command, commended to my particular attention the services of Brigadier-General (now Major-General) Rhodes and his gallant division. Major-General Early performed the important and responsible duty intrusted to him in a manner which reflected credit upon himself and his command. Major-

General R. H. Anderson was also distinguished for the promptness, courage and skill with which he and his division executed every order; and Brigadier-General (now Major-General) Wilcox is entitled to especial praise for the judgment and bravery displayed in impeding the advance of General Sedgwick towards Chancellorsville, and for the gallant and successful stand at Salem church. To the skillful and efficient management of the artillery, the successful issue of the contest is in great measure due.

The ground was not favorable for its employment, but every suitable position was taken with alacrity, and the operations of the infantry supported and assisted with a spirit and courage not second to their own. It bore a prominent part in the final assault which ended in driving the enemy from the field at Chancellorsville, silencing his batteries, and by a destructive enfilade fire upon his works, opened the way for the advance of our troops. Colonels Crutchfield, Alexander and Walker, and Lieutenant-Colonels Brown, Carter and Andrews, with the officers and men of their commands, are mentioned as deserving especial commendation. The batteries under General Pendleton also acted with great gallantry. The cavalry of the army at the time of these operations was much reduced. To its vigilance and energy we were indebted for timely information of the enemy's movements before the battle, and for impeding his march to Chancellorsville. It guarded both flanks of the army during the battle at that place, and a portion of it, as has been already stated, rendered valuable service in covering the march of Jackson to the enemy's rear. The horse artillery accompanied the infantry, and participated with credit to itself in the engagement. The nature of the country rendered it impossible for the cavalry to do more. When the enemy's infantry passed the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford, his cavalry, under General Stoneman, also crossed in large force, and proceeded through Culpeper county towards Gordonsville, for the purpose of cutting the railroads to Richmond. General Stuart had nothing to oppose to this movement but two regiments of Brigadier-General W. H. F. Lee's brigade—the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia cavalry. General Lee fell back before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy; and after holding the railroad bridge over the Rapidan during the first of May, burned the bridge and retired to Gordonsville at night. The enemy avoided Gordonsville, and reached Louisa courthouse, on the Central railroad, which he proceeded to break up. Dividing his force, a part of it also cut the Richmond and Fredericksburg

railroad, and a part proceeded to Columbia, on the James river and Kanawha canal, with the design of destroying the aqueduct at that place. The small command of General Lee exerted itself vigorously to defeat this purpose. The damage done to the railroads was small and soon repaired, and the canal was saved from injury. The details of his operations will be found in the accompanying memorandum and are creditable to officers and men.

The loss of the enemy in the battle of Chancellorsville and the other engagements was severe. His dead and a large number of wounded were left on the field. About five thousand prisoners, exclusive of the wounded, were taken, and thirteen pieces of artillery, nineteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, seventeen colors and a large quantity of ammunition fell into our hands.

To the members of my staff I am greatly indebted for assistance in observing the movements of the enemy, posting troops and conveying orders. On so extended and varied a field all were called into requisition and all evinced the greatest energy and zeal. The Medical Director of the army, Surgeon Guild, with the officers of his department, were untiring in their attention to the wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Corley, Chief Quartermaster, took charge of the disposition and safety of the trains of the army. Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, Chief Commissary of its subsistence, and Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin, Chief of Ordnance, were everywhere on the field attending to the wants of their departments. General Chilton, Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Major Peyton and Captain Young, of the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Department, were active in seeing to the execution of orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and Captain Johnston, of the engineers, in reconnoitering the enemy and constructing batteries; Colonel Long, in posting troops and artillery; Majors Taylor, Talcott, Marshall and Venable, were engaged night and day in watching the operations, carrying orders, &c.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. LEE, *General.*

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**Diary of Captain Robert E. Park, Twelfth Alabama Regiment.**

[Concluded.]

*April 5th to 10th, 1865*—Our hospital life is monotonous and varied only by daily discussions of reports of General Lee's situation, gathered from the rabid, black Republican papers we are permitted to buy. The news to-day (10th) is dreadful indeed. "General Lee has surrendered" is repeated with hushed breath from lip to lip. No human tongue, however eloquent, no pen, however gifted, can give an adequate description of our dismay and horror at the heartrending news. The sudden, unexpected calamity shocked reason and unsettled memory. The news crushed our fondest hopes. On every countenance rests the shadow of gloom, on every heart the paralyzing torpor of despair. We move about, or sit on our beds, silent, almost motionless, in the speechless agony of woe, in the mute eloquence of unutterable despair. After four long weary years of battle and marches, of prayers and tears, of pain and sacrifice, of wounds and woe, of blood and death, such an ending of our hopes, such a shocking disappointment, is bitter, cruel, crushing. Few tears are shed; there is no time for weakness or sentiment. The grief is too deep, the agony too terrible to find vent through the ordinary channels of distress. Hope seems forever buried, and naturally too. After four years of gallant resistance, heroic endurance and incredible suffering, we find ourselves broken in fortunes, crushed, ruined; yet, amid our misery and wretchedness, though sad and sick at heart, we have no blush of shame. We feel deep, unutterable regret at our failure, but no humiliation. We have done nothing wrong. Our rights were trampled upon, our property stolen, and our liberties attacked, and we did but our sacred duty to defend them as well as we could. We freely offered up our lives and property in defence of principle and right and honor. A stern, conscientious sense of duty has influenced us to fight, bleed and suffer all these terrible years. The Yankees of New England first practiced and taught us the doctrine of secession, and then by force forbade us to apply it peaceably. The heroic men who fought, bled and died, are in prison or in exile for this principle, this inherent right, ought not and will not be known in history as traitors. Sorrow has crushed us, defeat has ruined us, but we must not and shall not forget or cease to cherish the brave deeds of as brave hearts as the world ever produced. Our homes

are burnt, our land desolated, our wealth departed in smoke and ashes, our very hearthstones dyed in blood, our dear dead have fallen in vain, but we shall ever remember, honor and be grateful to them. But I will not admit that the cause is entirely lost. The armies of Generals Joseph Johnston, Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith are still in the field, and may snatch victory from apparent defeat yet. The Yankees guarding us, while jubilant at the news, are seemingly kinder than usual.

*April 11th to 15th*—I was the only officer in our ward that succeeded in buying a morning's paper to-day (the 15th). The *Inquirer* was brought me at a late hour, hurriedly and stealthily, by the nurse Curry. I was inexpressibly shocked at reading at the head of the first column, first page, the terrible words:

"ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,  
JOHN WILKES BOOTH THE MURDERER.  
ATTEMPTED MURDER OF SECRETARY SEWARD,  
JOHN HOWARD PAYNE THE SUPPOSED ASSASSIN."

Then followed in detail the account of the assassination. I called aloud to my hospital comrades, and as I read, they left their bunks and crowded around me, listening with awe to the tragic recital. One of them remarked that he would gladly divide his last crust of bread with the daring Booth, if he should meet him in his wanderings. I said I looked upon Lincoln as a tyrant and inveterate enemy of the South, and could shed no tears for him, but deprecated the cruel manner of his taking off. While we were eagerly and excitedly discussing the startling news, the young galvanized renegade Curry came to my bunk and took down my card, saying, "the doctor says you must go to the barracks." The order was given to no one else, and not having recovered sufficiently for the change, I replied that I would not go until ordered to do so by the surgeon in person. Curry left, and, in a few minutes, young Doctor Miller came in, and told me to get ready for the barracks. Protesting against the inhumanity of his order, I crawled on my hands, right foot and hips to the door of the ward, and near by, in a small ante-room, put on my old suit of clothes, laying aside my hospital garb. I was then directed to the door of the hospital, down a long, bleak, windy passage, near the gate to the officers' barracks. Here I waited for my crutches and further orders. Very soon I saw Captain McSherry approaching, and others of my ward and those adjoining followed. Colonel James W. Hinton

was of the number. Colonel Hinton inquired of me, "what is the matter?" "I suppose we are to be punished as accessories to the murder of Abe Lincoln," I replied. "Schoepff has ordered every man that can walk from the hospital to the barracks. He evidently regards us as accomplices of Wilkes Booth," said the Colonel. Many who were quite sick—some of the scurvy afflicted among them—hobbled slowly and painfully out of their wards, and the long, cold hall was soon crowded with the sick, the lame and the halt. Such a rigid course is senseless and cruel. It shows weakness, cowardice and malice. Courage and humanity accompany each other; cowardice and cruelty are comrades. After alternately standing and sitting on the floor for hours, the gate of the dreaded barracks was opened, and we were again ushered into the prison proper.

"A prison, heavens, I loathe the hated name,  
Famine's metropolis, — the sink of shame,  
A nauseous sepulchre —, whose craving womb  
Hourly inters poor mortals in its tomb."

The plank walk near and space in front of the gate were filled with anxious and curious Confederate officers, who eagerly asked the news. No papers had been allowed them during the day. I headed the long procession, and repeated, as I walked, "Abe Lincoln was killed last night." The news spread like wildfire, and a few thoughtless fellows seemed overjoyed at it, throwing up their hats, dancing, jumping, and even shouting aloud. Their imprudence caused General Schoepff to order his guards to fire upon any Rebel manifesting pleasure at the news, and he actually had the huge guns of the fort turned frowningly toward us. A large majority of the prisoners regret Lincoln's death, and in the wonderful charity which buries all quarrels in the grave, the dead President was no longer regarded as an enemy, for, with the noble generosity native to Southern character, all resentment was hidden in his death. My copy of the *Inquirer* was in great demand, was borrowed by officers in different divisions, and the astounding particulars of Lincoln's terrible death were read and reread to crowds of officers, all eager to drink in every word of the startling account. I occupied my old quarters in twenty-seven, with Captain Hewlett as my bunk-mate. My friends welcome my return very cordially.

*April 16th to 19th*—Most of the officers are greatly discouraged, and have given up all hope of the success of our cause. I still have hope from the Southern Fabius, General Joseph Johnston.

He is prudent and skillful. We have been deprived of mails for several days, and have had many minor but desirable privileges taken from us. The guns of the fort are still turned towards us, and the guards are very harsh and peremptory in their orders. The barracks have been enlarged for the reception of more prisoners, and field and staff officers separated from the others and placed in a newly erected division to themselves. General R. L. Page and General Rufus Barringer are the ranking officers of the party. I attend surgeon's call every morning. The doctor is a drunken sot, and seldom attends his nine o'clock morning sick call, but sends his detailed Rebel clerk, a young Mississippi lawyer, from the privates' pen, who sits on the outside of the fence and listens to the grievances of the sick officers through a "pigeon hole," size eight by twelve inches, which the sick approach, one by one, in his turn, and, peeping through, make known their wants. This little "hole in the wall" is crowded for hours frequently, and the young, inexperienced, but accommodating Rebel substitute for the Yankee surgeon does his best to serve his patients. He tries to supply such medicines as are called for. Itch is a very common disease, and some of the neatest of the officers suffer from its trying annoyance. Calls for sulphur and lard or grease, and epsom salts are numerous. A number of officers "take in washing," calling for clothes every Monday, or as their customers may direct. Five cents per garment is the charge, and the washermen pull off their coats, roll up their sleeves, and work with a vim, using the water from the ditch.

*April 20th to 23d (Sunday)*—A large mail was delivered to-day (23d). I received a letter from my beloved sister, Mrs. M. C. H., dated La Grange, Georgia, February 6th, and postmarked Old Point Comfort, Virginia, March 31st, and Point Lookout, Maryland, April 11th. It had been sent from the latter place to Old Capitol, Washington, D. C., and thence to Fort Delaware. It told me of the reception of one of my letters by brother James, the latest and only one since October 27th, and pained and saddened me by news of my dearest of mothers having had her arm broken in December. She was reported nearly well though. No particulars were given, as all flag of truce letters are limited to one page. Brothers John and Lemuel are in service at Andersonville prison. The former is major of the First Georgia, and the latter is a sergeant under Captain Wirz. I know they are kind to the prisoners under their charge. Major Sherrar, of Maryland, slapped or



kicked some cowardly fellow, who had solicited the oath and release from prison, and, when reported to Ahl, was ordered to the pen occupied by the "galvanized" men. Here he was seized, and placed violently and forcibly upon a blanket, and swinging him rapidly was hurled repeatedly high in air, until exhausted and almost dead from the shameful violence. All are justly indignant at such tyrannical conduct on the part of the ignoble Ahl. An adjutant of a Virginia regiment bribed a sentinel to mail a letter to his sweetheart in Baltimore for him, but the letter was discovered and detained. The adjutant was sent for and asked to explain how he mailed the letter, which he declined to do. Whereupon he was hung up by the thumbs, sustaining his entire weight in that painful position. Occasionally he was lowered and again the name of the guard who mailed his letter demanded, but he invariably refused to tell. His thumbs were almost torn from his hands, their joints were torn apart, and the poor, brave, faithful, honorable fellow fainted at last from excess of pain from the cruel torture. He cannot now use his swollen hands, and is fed by his messmates. He is entirely helpless so far as his hands and arms are concerned. Such conduct as this on the part of Schoepff and Ahl does not soften our asperity towards the Yankee Government, nor make us willing to swear fealty to it.

*April 24th and 25th*—Captain Ahl came into the pen, arranged the officers in three sides of a hollow square, and had the roll called alphabetically, offering the oath of allegiance to all, with a promise of early release, if accepted. Nearly 900 out of 2,300 agreed to take it. It was a trying and exciting time as each name was called and the response "Yes" or "No" was announced. I answered "No" with emphasis and bitterness. Born on Southern soil, reared under its institutions, nurtured upon its traditions, I cannot consent to take the hated oath. The very thought is repulsive in the extreme.

*April 26th to 29th*—The distressing news of the surrender of General Johnston to Sherman in North Carolina is announced in words of exultation by the Northern papers. The cup of bitterness and sorrow seems full. Those officers who had declined the oath were again ordered out, the roll called a second time, and the oath again offered. Hundreds who had promptly and boldly replied "No" when their names were called after Lee's surrender, now faintly and reluctantly answered "Yes." What a painful mental struggle they must have passed through. My own messmates

pronounced the fatal "Yes," but they do not allude to it in our conversations. When my name was called, I promptly and defiantly answered at the top of my voice "No." My messmates are very reticent, and are evidently dissatisfied, grieved and humiliated. I am sorry for them, and feel some indignation at their course. The armies of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith are still left, and no one should give up the cause so long as there is an armed man in the field, and I feel that I would be disgraced if I should consent to such a course while we have an army ready to do battle, and our President is still firm and resolute, and even now perhaps with the army of his brother-in-law, General Taylor. A bold young North Carolinian, Lieutenant Hugh Randolph Crichton, in my division, openly denounces the precipitation of those who have agreed to swallow the detested oath. Captain J. W. Fannin, of Tuskegee, Alabama; Captain A. C. Gibson, of La Grange, Georgia; Lieutenant William A. Scott, of Auburn, Alabama; Major N. R. Fitzhugh, of Scottsville, Virginia, and others, come to my bunk frequently and earnestly discuss our exciting and heart-sickening surroundings. All of them have declined the oath, and the two former say they will remain firm as long as I do. Officers are having meetings by States, and trying to take united action. The Alabamians assembled in Division 24. Colonel Steedman, of the First Alabama, was called to the chair, and several short speeches were made, but no definite action was taken. I was a quiet spectator, but mentally resolved not to be bound by any action looking to taking the oath.

*April 30th to May 4th*—Another offer of the villainous oath, and only 165 of the entire number of officers in the barracks now continue to resolutely decline it. I again refused. Lieutenant Crichton proposed to me that we accept banishment in preference to the oath. I replied that I preferred anything to the latter. My friends are calling my attention to my crutches and helpless, crippled condition, and warn me not to excite the anger of the Yankees by my persistent refusal of the oath. My lady friends—among them Mrs. Mary F. Chandler, of City Spring, Richmond, Virginia, the only sister of Captain Keeling, Miss Jamison, of Baltimore, and others—write urging me to consent to take it. I appreciate their motives, but feel it my duty to refuse it to the last extremity. My resolution is determined and unwavering. To take it would be swearing against my wishes and my conscience. The Confederate cause is right and holy, and I cannot swear not to aid or comfort

it and its still faithful defenders. None but a base and cowardly despotism would force a man to swear against his own conscience, to do something he can only do through perjury. To swear under such circumstances is to suppress the noblest impulses of the heart. Is it not cruel and contemptible to take advantage of our misfortunes, of our dire extremity, and offer us the oath so repeatedly and insultingly, especially when it is well known we would never take it except under compulsion? Those prisoners who still refuse the oath held a consultation meeting in Division 22. General Barringer made a long speech, urging all of us to accept the terms of the Yankees and go home, and declared that we would be banished from the country if we persisted in declining the proffered oath. I sat on a bunk near Major Fitzhugh, of Virginia, and Captain W. H. Bennett, of Georgia, and when General Barringer concluded his speech, amid profound silence, the cry of "Fellows! Fellows!" arose, and Captain John W. Fellows, of General Beale's staff, from Arkansas, but formerly of New York city, mounted a box and eloquently responded to the call. He began by saying: "General Barringer says if we do not tamely submit, we shall be banished from the country. What's banished but set free from daily contact with the things we loathe? Banished! we thank you for it! Twould break our chains, etc., etc." He was applauded throughout, and rapturously as he closed urging us to remain faithful unto the bitter end. Colonel Van H. Manning, of the First Arkansas, followed in the same line, and made an excellent speech, full of fire and stirring eloquence.

*May 5th to 10th*—General Dick Taylor has surrendered to General Canby all the forces east of the Mississippi river. Everything grows darker and more hopeless. The Trans-Mississippi army, under General Kirby Smith, alone remains. A few of us, "like drowning men catching at straws," still hope for exchange and deliverance through this source. Captain Brown has received some money from Mr. J. M. Bruff, of Baltimore; Lieutenant Arrington from Mrs. Kearney, of Kearneysville, Indiana; Captain Hewlett from friends in Clarkesville, Tennessee; and I from Misses McSherry and Jamison. We live very well by making purchases from the sutler.

*May 11th to 18th*—I have little heart for conversation, and employ myself reading and indulging bitter fancies. My nights are restless, and hours are spent in anxious, troubled thoughts. It is said there are only forty left who still decline the oath. The others have

yielded to the great pressure. Lieutenant Critchton and Captains Gibson and Fannin remain firm and counsel with me daily. Received ten dollars from Mrs. Martha J. Sullivan, of Baltimore, with a noble letter, full of sweet, womanly sympathy, counseling me to yield to the requirements of the Yankee Government, and secure release from longer confinement. Miss Gertie C—, now at Baltimore Female College, sent me her photograph, a very handsome one. A prison newspaper, all in manuscript, has made its appearance. It is a single sheet of foolscap, all written neatly with the pen, and evidently by several hands. "*The Prison Times*" is its name. It is divided into columns, and every page has its contents properly classed. The head is prettily done in ornamental letters. The motto is "*en temps et lien.*" The number out is the second issue. There is a prospectus and a salutatory. There is a column of miscellany followed by a column of advertisements. "Lieutenant White, of Thirty-third North Carolina, will execute on metal all kinds of engravings;" "Lieutenant B. F. Curtright, Division 24, manufactures gutta-percha rings, chains and breastpins;" "tailoring is done by Griggs and Church;" "washing and ironing by J. G. Davenport, of Tenth Georgia battalion, and by Lieutenant J. C. Boswell, Thirty-third Georgia regiment;" "Broughton and Walker keep a shaving and shampooing shop." The editors are George S. Thomas, Captain Sixty-fourth Georgia; W. H. Bennett, Captain and Adjutant same regiment, and F. J. Cassidy, Lieutenant Eleventh South Carolina volunteers. The editorials consist of a "Salutatory," "Our Prison World," "A Good Work," "A Local," "Our Paper," "Miscellaneous," "Report of the Markets," and there are several original communications.

*May 19th to 31st*—The mortifying news of the capture of President Davis, near Washington, Georgia, is received, and the false report of his attempt to escape in female attire is circulated and maliciously harped upon by the fanatical Yankee newspapers. While I feel sure the report is totally untrue, yet I confess I think he would have been entirely justified in it, if he had sought to escape by such means. Louis Napoleon once escaped from a dungeon in female garb, and no disgrace or shame attaches to him for it. But it is a ringing and lasting shame to the Yankee nation that our great chief has been compelled to endure the severest, bitterest attempt to humiliate him and disgrace his people by being basely manacled with irons. While thoroughly indignant we feel that the disgrace of the cruel deed all belongs to President Johnson

and Secretary Stanton, none whatever to our great, beloved, vicarious sufferer. Our hearts were chilled, our countenances grew pale, and we trembled with agony, as we heard whispered from lip to lip "Jeff. Davis is captured." We were sickened, palsied by the painful, overpowering announcement. The illustrious, undaunted head of our Confederacy is a manacled prisoner. Our honored, beloved President a chained captive, his Cabinet prisoners or fugitives, our cause lost, our country ruined, our native land desolated, our gallant armies surrendered. The grand head, the noble embodiment of our holy cause, the faithful friend and servant of the South, President Davis, is now shut up in the dreary prison walls of Fortress Monroe. He is our uncomplaining, dignified, heroic, vicarious sufferer. How dull and leaden must be the heavy hours in his weary, weary prison cell. May a Gracious God sustain and comfort him in his wretchedness and misery.

On the 26th my last, fond hope was completely crushed. General Kirby Smith surrendered his forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department to General Canby at Baton Rouge. My very last hope has gone. What shall I do? If the alternative of banishment from the country was offered, I would unhesitatingly accept it. But it is the hated oath of allegiance or perpetual imprisonment. Both are terrible, revolting.

*June 1st to 5th*—A novel, called "Too Strange not to be True," received from Miss McSherry, and promptly read. Farther O'Connor, of Philadelphia, made a visit to the Catholic prisoners. It is a notable fact that no Protestant minister in the entire North has ever, to my knowledge, visited the prison. A few Catholic priests have been more considerate. The "Prison Christian Association" has weekly lectures from its members. Colonel Hinton delivered a very fine one on "Benevolence." Rev. Mr. Kinsolving, Captain Harris and others will doubtless follow. Prayers continue to be offered by some officer in each division at nine o'clock every night. I am collecting the autographs of the brave men who to the last have refused the oath of allegiance, nearly all of whom now, since the surrender of Kirby Smith and his army, are willing to take the oath when again offered, in accordance with the proclamation of President Johnson. Among these true men whose autographs I have are Major J. Raiford Bell, Twelfth Mississippi infantry, Sartatia, Mississippi; Adjutant Francis E. Ogden, Seventh Louisiana regiment, Natchez, Mississippi; Lieutenant Collin W. Gibson, Twelfth Mississippi regiment, Natchez, Mississippi; Lieutenant J.

W. Lawrence, Seventeenth North Carolina regiment, Greenville, North Carolina; Adjutant Alex. S. Webb, Forty-fourth North Carolina regiment, Oaks, North Carolina; Lieutenant Hugh R. Crichton, Forty-seventh North Carolina regiment, Louisburg, North Carolina; Lieutenant A. H. Mansfield, Eighth North Carolina regiment, Greenville, North Carolina; Captain George Sloan, Fifty-first North Carolina regiment, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Lieutenant William M. Sneed, Twelfth North Carolina regiment, Townesville, North Carolina; Lieutenant Patrick H. Winston, Eleventh North Carolina regiment, Franklinton, North Carolina; Adjutant David W. Oates, Thirty-seventh North Carolina regiment, Charlotte, North Carolina; Colonel James M. Whitson, Eighth North Carolina regiment, Poplar Branch, North Carolina; Colonel J. T. Morehead, Fifty-third North Carolina regiment, Greensboro, North Carolina, Captain J. W. Fannin, Sixty-first Alabama regiment, Tuskegee, Alabama; Adjutant S. D. Steedman, First Alabama regiment, Steedman, South Carolina; Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Locke, First Alabama regiment, Perote, Alabama; Lieutenant R. H. Wicker, Fifteenth Alabama regiment, Perote, Alabama; Adjutant William R. Holcombe, Ninth Alabama regiment, Athens, Georgia; Lieutenant W. A. Scott, Twelfth Georgia artillery, Auburn, Georgia; Lieutenant Frederick M. Makeig, Fourth Texas regiment, Bold Spring, Texas; Lieutenant William H. Effinger, Eleventh Virginia cavalry, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Major Norman R. Fitzhugh, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Corps, Army Northern Virginia, Scottsville, Virginia; Captain Julian P. Lee, A. A. General, Richmond, Virginia; Colonel R. C. Morgan, P. A. C. S., Lexington, Kentucky; Captain M. B. Perkins, Sixth Kentucky cavalry, Somerset, Kentucky; Captain C. C. Corbett, M. D., Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry, Florence, Georgia; Colonel T. W. Hooper, Twenty-first Georgia infantry, Rome, Georgia; Captain A. C. Gibson, Fourth Georgia infantry, La Grange, Georgia; Captain L. J. Johnson, Twenty-fifth Tennessee regiment, Cooksville, Tennessee. These are the names of twenty-nine of the faithful forty who firmly declined all offers of the oath of allegiance to the United States Government until after the surrender of the last armed body of Confederates. I am proud of being one of the forty, and wish I had all of their names. We have waited until even Mosby has surrendered his Partisan Rangers. Yet I accord equal courage and equal patriotism with myself to those gallant men who thought best to accept President Johnson's terms after the surrender of Lee and Johnston. They merely felt



the utter hopelessness of further resistance earlier than I did, and accepted the dreaded but inevitable situation sooner. The faithful forty have at last most reluctantly come to the sad and painful conclusion that further resistance is useless, and will no longer refuse the oath if offered.

*June 6th to 12th*—Captain Waldhauer, of Georgia Hussars, from Savannah, Georgia, a small, quiet, gentlemanly officer, who had lost his right arm in battle, but on recovery, returned to the command of his company, and was captured while bravely fighting below Petersburg, has been released. He sent me from Philadelphia a large blank book, of which I propose to make a prison Album. Several of my friends have contributed articles, at my request, writing brief biographical sketches of themselves, giving their war histories, the battles in which they have been engaged, circumstances of their capture, prison life, etc. Articles which I value very highly have been written by Captain J. W. Fannin, Sixty-first Alabama; Lieutenant W. S. Bird, Eleventh Alabama; Captain T. W. Harris, Twelfth Georgia regiment; Lieutenant G. R. Waldman, Forty-fourth Virginia; Captain J. Whann McSherry, Thirty-sixth Virginia; Captain W. A. McBryde, Third Alabama; Lieutenant H. C. Pool, Tenth North Carolina troops; Lieutenant James K. Kinman, Twelfth Georgia battalion infantry; Lieutenant A. H. Mansfield, Eighth North Carolina; Lieutenant W. A. Scott, Twelfth Georgia artillery; Captain A. E. Hewlett, Twelfth Alabama; Captain W. H. Harrison, Thirty-first Georgia, and Colonel J. W. Hinton, Sixty-eighth North Carolina.

*June 13th to 15th*—Miss Jamison has sent me a satchel, a citizen's coat and other articles, stating that they were presented by a beautiful Cuban girl, Miss Susie Matthews. I owe them both many thanks.\* Transportation for all the crippled officers was obtained, and in company with Captain Russell and Captain Rankin, of Georgia, Adjutant Reagan, of Tennessee, and a large number of other wounded officers, I was escorted to the fort, where the oath was read to us, while we stood with our right hands raised aloft. I managed to drop to the rear and lowered my hand during its reading. Soon we took a boat for Philadelphia, and began to realize that the war was indeed over, and we on the way to our respective homes.

\*I am happy to say that as soon as possible after my return home I took occasion to pay back all moneys received during my imprisonment to Mr. J. M. Coulter, Miss E. Jamison and Mrs. M. J. Sullivan, of Baltimore, and Miss A. L. McSherry, of Martinsburg. They were true friends to me while "sick and in prison," and my gratitude to them for their disinterested kindness will end only with my life. May kind heaven prosper them.



**Torpedoes.**

By General G. J. RAINS, Chief of the Confederate Torpedo Service.

[The following will be read with interest, both on account of the topic of which it treats, and the high authority from which it comes.]

There is no fixed rule to determine the ethics of war—that legalized murder of our fellow-men—for even mining is admitted with its wholesale destruction.

Each new weapon, in its turn, when first introduced, was denounced as illegal and barbarous, yet each took its place according to its efficacy in human slaughter by the unanimous consent of nations.

Gunpowder and fire-arms were held to be savage and anti-christian, yet the club, the sling, the battle-axe, the bow and arrow, the balister or cross-bow with the tormentum, javelin and spear, gave way to the match-lock musket, and that to the flint-lock, and that to the percussion.

The rifle is now fast superseding the musket, being of further range, more accurate in direction and breech-loading.

The battering-ram and catapult gave way to the smooth-bore cannon, chain, bar and spherical shot, which is now yielding, except in enormous calibre 15-inch and more, to rifle-bores and elongated chilled shot (yet, on account of inertia, rifle calibre should never exceed ten inches).

Torpedoes come next in the catalogue of destructives, the modern *ne plus ultra* of warlike inventions.

The world indeed is in throes of fire and marine monsters. While war is looming up between Russia and Turkey, other nations are striving in guns, iron-clads and torpedo ships, for maritime supremacy. The powers of electricity in light-giving and heat-controlling to examine and blind an adversary by its glare at night, and fire-torpedoes for his destruction at all times, and the capability of steel and iron with Professor Barff's superheated steam in endurance, offensive and defensive, will be called into action to resist the 100-ton guns of Italy and other formidable calibres, also torpedo boats like the Thornycroft of France, the Lightning of England, and the Porter Alarm of the United States.

Iron-clads are said to master the world, but torpedoes master the iron-clads, and must so continue on account of the almost total

*incompressibility* of water and the developed gasses of the fired gunpowder of the torpedo under the vessel's bottom passing through it, as the direction of least resistance.

While other nations are pursuing the science of assault and defence theoretically and experimentally, the United States has had more practical experience with the torpedo, and better understands its capabilities, wisely discarding the iron and steel leviathians of the deep for models, as the Dreadnaught, Inflexible, Devastation, Alexandria, Iron Duke, Duillio, &c.

During the war with the Confederacy, there were 123 torpedoes planted in Charleston harbor and Stono river, which prevented the capture of that city and its conflagration. There were 101 torpedoes planted in Roanoke river, North Carolina, by which, of twelve vessels sent with troops and means to capture Fort Branch, but five returned. One was sunk by the fire from the fort, and the rest by torpedoes. Of the five iron-clads sent with other vessels to take Mobile, Alabama (one was tin-clad), three were destroyed by torpedoes. There were fifty-eight vessels sunk by torpedoes in the war, and some of them of no small celebrity, as Admiral Farragut's flag-ship the Harvest Moon, the Thorn, the Commodore Jones, the Monitor Patapsco, Ram Osage, Monitor Milwaukee, Housatonic and others. (Cairo in Yazoo river). Peace societies we must acknowledge a failure in settling national differences by arbitration, since enlightened nations go to war for a mere political abstraction, and vast armies in Europe are kept ready for action, to be frustrated, however, by this torpedo system of mining, carried out according to views.

For three years the Confederate Congress legislated on this subject, passing each house alternately for an organized torpedo corps until the third year, when it passed both houses with acclamation, and \$6,000,000 appropriated, but too late, and the delay was not shortened by this enormous appropriation.

Could a piece of ordnance be made to sweep a battle field in a moment of time, there soon would be no battle field, or could a blast of wind loaded with deadly mephitic malaria in one night, sent like the destroying angel in Sanacherib's army, or the earth be made to open in a thousand places with the fire of death for destruction, as in the days of Korah, Dothan and Abiram, to which this system tends, then and then only may we beat the sword into the ploughshare, the spear into the pruning-hook, and nations learn wars no more.

The following will show who is the founder of this arm of service:

THE FIRST TORPEDO.

"In the experiments with the torpedo lately in the Florida channel," says an Eastern paper, "the country has been furnished with a more complete exhibition of the destructive capacities of this submarine projectile, than is now known to military and naval science." Admiral Porter, in his recent report, called particular attention to the torpedo as a defensive and offensive weapon, and urged upon the navy a thorough study of its powers as a destructive agent in warfare. We therefore congratulate the service upon the success of the torpedo exercises, believing that they will command the attention of all the navies in the world. Enthusiasts claim that naval warfare has been substantially revolutionized by its invention; and the exercises of the squadron during the closing days of February, prove that "this newfangled concern" is not to be despised, as the navy often learned to its sorrow during the protracted blockade of the Southern coast at the time of the recent war. The Wabash, Congress, Ticonderoga, Canandaigua, Ossipee, Colorado, Brooklyn, Wachusett, Kansas, Lancaster, Alaska, Franklin, Fortune and Shenandoah, participated in the practice. This recalls to mind the following narration, well known to some of our readers: During the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida, April, 1840, the Seventh United States infantry was stationed at posts in the interior of the peninsula, and the country had been divided into squares of twenty miles each, and the headquarters located at Fort King, the former agency, which was commanded by Colonel Whistler, and Captain G. J. Rains commanded at Fort Micanopy, just twenty-five miles distant.

Though there was, and had been since the beginning of hostilities, an Indian town within sound of drum at Fort King; yet it was so surrounded by swamp that it had not been discovered, and some twenty miles journey was required to reach it, and the Indians so located their depredations in Micanopy square, that Colonel Whistler made representation that there the enemy was to be found and not at Fort King, and General Taylor changed the headquarters accordingly. The colonel's command, consisting of several companies of infantry and dragoons, was transferred to Fort Micanopy, and Captain Rains and his command, one company with diminished numbers, to Fort King.

Here the Captain soon discovered he was in a hornet's nest, and so reported, but was unheeded. The Indians perceived at once the disparity in numbers from their spies, and that their opponents were few at that post, and they became bold accordingly. Captain Rains' men were so waylaid and killed that it became dangerous to walk even around the post, and finally two of his best men were waylaid and murdered in full view thereof. Desperate diseases often require desperate remedies, and as the preservation of the lives of his command required it, the following was resorted to by the Captain. The clothing of the last victims was made to cover a torpedo invented by him, and it was located at a small hammock and pond of water in a mile or two of the post where the Indian war parties had to get water.

Some day or two elapsed, when early one night the loud booming sound of the torpedo was heard, betraying the approach of a hostile party. Quickly Commander Rains and some dragoons who happened to be at the post rode to the spot; yet all was still and but an opossum found, which the Indians with tact, near where the torpedo had been, left to deceive. A yell indeed was heard, but the dragoons supposed it to be from the infantry which were arriving, and the latter thought it to come from the former. On returning to the post the facts of the yell appearing and the animal found, discovered to have been killed by a rifle bullet, early next morning Captain Rains with sixteen men, all which could be spared from garrison duty, for the dragoons had left, repaired to the hammock, some four or five acres in extent, and, spreading out his men as skirmishers, swept through it. The copse was surrounded by pines and was full of bushes and beds of needle palmettoes, impenetrable except next to the roots, where lay concealed some hundred and more infuriated savages, all ready for action. They were passed undiscovered until the soldiers had reached the pond, a small one of five or six yards across, and were examining the spot of the torpedo, which gave evidences of its destructive effects.

A little dog which had accompanied the command here became furious, barking in the thicket of bushes and needle palmettoes. "What is that dog barking at?" said Captain Rains. "Nothing, sir," said one of the soldiers, "but a rabbit." Quickly he changed his place and again became furious, barking on the opposite side of the pond. "Sergeant Smith," said Captain Rains to his first sergeant near by, "see what that dog is barking at?" The poor fellow turned and advanced some four or five paces with the soldiers near

him, and, shouting Indians, he and his men fired their guns simultaneously with the enemy lying in covert.

The whole hammock in a moment was alive with Indians, yelling and firing rapidly. The little party of soldiers was surrounded, and the captain shouted, "men clear the hammock, take the trees and give them a fair fight." No sooner commanded than executed. The sergeant came to his officer with blood running from his mouth and nose, and said, "Captain, I am killed." Too true; it was his last remark. He was a brave man, but his captain could do nothing then but tell him to get behind a tree near by.

As the hammock was occupied by the foe and the military behind the trees at the end furthest from the post, the order was given to charge, and the men rushed into the thicket, driving the enemy right and left flying before the bayonet and getting behind trees outside the hammock, the troops passing through their centre. From the nature of the place on arriving at the other end of the thicket, the soldiers were much scattered, and the firing still going on, no little exertion was required for the captain to rally his men, and while thus engaged he was badly wounded, shot through the body, but continued his efforts until successful and the enemy driven from the ground. The captain was carried to the fort in the arms of his men.

#### FIRST SUBMARINE TORPEDO.

We have thus numbered them, as all others before made were abortions. We remember the doggerel of the battle of the kegs of the revolution, and a more subsequent attempt to blow up British shipping blockading our ports in the war of 1812, which premature explosions rendered ineffective, and even Lord-Admiral Lyon's flag-ship, at Cronstadt, which had her stern nearly blown out of water by a torpedo, set by the Russians during the Crimean war, was found in the dry-dock at Liverpool not to have had a plank started. Our story of the first torpedo ended in the fighting of sixteen soldiers and an officer with some one hundred or more Indians, and among the casualties the wounding of the officer and his being carried to Fort King in the arms of his men. Another and second torpedo had been previously placed at the post by him, and soon after the fight a thousand or more troops were collected there, and it became such an object of dread to the whole army that a soldier guard was put over it until Captain Rains was able to go and take it in. "Suppose," said one officer to another, high

in rank, "that the Captain had died of his wound, what would you have done?" "I thought," said he, "of firing at it with a six-pounder at a safe distance, and thus knocking it to pieces." The occasion of the first submarine torpedo was as follows: Soon after the battle of Seven Pines (called in Northern prints "Fair Oaks") General R. E. Lee, commanding, sent for General Rains and said to him: "The enemy have upwards of one hundred vessels in the James river, and we think that they are about making an advance that way upon Richmond, and if there is a man in the whole Southern Confederacy that can stop them, you are the man. Will you undertake it?" "I will try," was the answer; and observing that ironclads were invulnerable to cannon of all calibre used and were really masters of rivers and harbors, it required submarine inventions to checkmate and conquer them. So an order was issued forthwith putting General Rains in charge of the submarine defences, and on the James river banks, opposite Drewry's Bluff, was the first submarine torpedo made—the primo-genitor and predecessor of all such inventions, now world renowned, as civilized nations have each a torpedo corps. And if, as has been asserted, that "naval warfare has been substantially revolutionized" by them, there is no doubt but that is the case on land, and the tactics of the world has been changed, perhaps, under the providence of God, making a vast stride to arbitration of nations and universal peace.

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NOTE.—Having read the MS. of General Rains' valuable paper, I desire to say that the total number of vessels sunk by torpedoes in Mobile bay was *twelve*, instead of three, viz: three ironclads, two tinclads and seven transports.

D. H. MAURY,  
*Late Major-General C. S. A.*

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**Report of Major-General Samuel Jones of Operations at Charleston,  
South Carolina, from December 5th to 27th, 1864.**

[The following is from the original MS. kindly furnished us by the gallant soldier who prepared it, and never before published to our knowledge.]

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, January 11th, 1865.

Colonel—The report of operations of the troops under my command, in the late campaign ending in the evacuation of Savannah, called for by the Lieutenant-General commanding on the 2d instant, has been delayed because of my absence from my headquarters on other duty, and the failure of some of the subordinate commanders to forward to me their reports. They have not all yet been received, but as I have been ordered to another and distant command, I respectfully submit, without longer delay, the following report:

The dispatch from the Lieutenant-General commanding, then in Savannah, directing me to establish my headquarters at or near Pocotaligo, was received in this city about sunset on the 4th ultimo. I started by the first train, but owing to detentions on the road, did not reach Pocotaligo until nearly sunset on the fifth. I was not informed as to the number, description or location of the troops in that vicinity, and immediately endeavored to obtain information on those points. I ascertained that the troops, with the exception of the Fifth and Forty-seventh Georgia regiments, a battalion of the Thirty-second Georgia regiment, the artillery, a part of the Third South Carolina cavalry and Kirk's squadron, were composed of Georgia and South Carolina reserves, and South Carolina militia, and occupied positions extending from Pocotaligo to Savannah river, and up that river beyond Sister's ferry. Those at and near Grahamville were commanded by Brigadier-General Chesnut, those at and near Coosawhatchie by Brigadier-General Gartrell. They had arrived but a few days previously, and until my arrival were under the immediate orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding or other officer under him. The reserves were very imperfectly organized, and the militia without organization, and many of the men were without arms. Having obtained as accurate information as I could of their numbers and positions, and the positions and movements of the enemy, I ordered Brigadier-General Chesnut to send the Forty-seventh Georgia regiment and a section of artillery by railroad, to be thrown thence to any point that might be threatened, the train to remain at Coosawhatchie and be held in readiness

to move the troops at any moment. This order, I regret to say, was not promptly obeyed. Dispatches received during the night indicated that the enemy was threatening Coosawhatchie by way of Bee's creek and the Coosawhatchie river. At ten o'clock the morning of the 6th, General Gartrell telegraphed me that the enemy was landing from twelve barges at Gregory's point on Tulifinny river; that he had moved forward a part of his force to meet them. The battalion of South Carolina cadets, having arrived at Pocotaligo, was ordered to guard the Tulifinny trestle, and aid in checking any advance on Coosawhatchie. A section of artillery, supported by the battalion of the Thirty-second Georgia regiment, was ordered to a point on the left of the Tulifinny, from which it was thought it could drive off or annoy the enemy's transports and barges, and I started myself to ride to Coosawhatchie. But before reaching Tulifinny bridge, the enemy, having landed in much larger force than was at first supposed, had pressed forward up Gregory's neck to the Coosawhatchie or State road, and having driven back a battalion of the Fifth Georgia regiment (about one hundred and fifty men), interposed between me and Coosawhatchie.

Brigadier-General Gartrell has not submitted a report, but I ascertain from a conversation with him and his subordinate commanders, that on first receiving information of the advance of the enemy, he sent forward only a small battalion (one hundred and fifty men) of the Fifth Georgia, which encountered the enemy on the Gregory's Point road, about a mile from its junction with the State road, and drove back the advance guard. But the enemy, discovering that the handful of men in their front was not the twentieth part of their own number, pressed forward and nearly enveloped the Fifth Georgia, forcing it back. The Georgia reserve and a section of artillery were then sent by Gartrell to the support of the Fifth Georgia, but it was too late; the entire line soon gave way, fell back in confusion, crossed the Coosawhatchie river and partially destroyed the bridge immediately under the guns, and within easy and effective musket range of our works at Coosawhatchie. Major John Jenkins, whom I had sent forward to ascertain the position of the enemy, was conducting the battalion of cadets under Major White into action, and that gallant body of youths was moving at double quick, manifesting an eagerness to encounter the enemy, which they subsequently so handsomely sustained in action, and would in ten minutes have opened fire on the enemy's

right, when our line gave way as above stated, and the cadets were withdrawn to the railroad.

The enemy having secured a footing at the junction of the Gregory's Point and State roads, immediately commenced entrenching, and I had no troops at hand with which to attack them that evening. During the night of the 6th, I concentrated on the railroad, near the Tulifinny trestle, all the available troops I could collect, being the Forty-seventh Georgia and a battalion of the Thirty-second Georgia regiments, a company of the First South Carolina artillery, the battalion of cadets and one of North Carolina reserves that had just arrived, and Buckman's battery of artillery; and ordered Colonel Edwards, the senior colonel, to attack the enemy with that force at day-dawn the next morning. General Gartrell was ordered to make a spirited demonstration of attack from Coosawhatchie as soon as he should hear Colonel Edwards' guns, and if Edwards' attack proved successful, to press forward the attack from Coosawhatchie with all vigor. Colonel Edwards attacked as directed, with the result shown by his report, herewith forwarded. The demonstration from Coosawhatchie was not made with any spirit, and this effort to dislodge the enemy failed.

Not having a sufficient number of reliable troops to renew the attack, I endeavored by defensive works to hold the railroad, and the enemy was thus unavoidably allowed time, of which they availed themselves, to strengthen their position on Gregory's neck. In the mean time, I had ordered Brigadier-General B. H. Robertson from his sub-division to the immediate command of the troops from Bee's creek to Pocotaligo. On the morning of the 9th, the enemy, endeavoring to get possession of the railroad, vigorously assailed our left near Tulifinny trestle and were repulsed. Later in the day, they concentrated and attacked our line near Coosawhatchie, and were again repulsed. Failing in this attack they never renewed it, but strengthened their position within less than a mile of the railroad, and established several batteries with which they endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to prevent us from using it.

On the 11th, under instructions from the Lieutenant-General commanding, Brigadier-General Taliaferro was assigned to the immediate command of the troops from Bee's creek to Pocotaligo.

I have stated thus minutely the operations of very small bodies of troops during the 6th, 7th and 9th, because the result of those operations decided my subsequent action. If the Forty-seventh Georgia regiment and the section of artillery, which I ordered up

from Grahamville within an hour after my arrival at Pocotaligo, had been sent to Coosawhatchie, as I directed, or if, instead of sending forward only a battalion, General Gartrell had employed all of his available force to engage the enemy on the Gregory's Neck road, leaving a small support for the guns in the fort at Coosawhatchie, I think the enemy would not have succeeded in establishing themselves on Gregory's neck. The position they succeeded in securing was strong, being on a peninsula, not more than a mile and a half in width, between the Coosawhatchie and Tulifinny, with both flanks protected by those rivers and swamps, some of them thickly wooded. They also occupied Mackey's point, making it necessary that I should employ a part of my small force to watch the enemy on Graham's neck, to guard against a movement on the railroad from that quarter. I was convinced that I could not, with the force at my command, dislodge the enemy from his position by a direct attack in front, and therefore directed my attention to their rear. The only plan offering any prospect of success was an attack in the rear from the Tulifinny side. To do this it was necessary to bridge that stream and concentrate a column of reliable troops to attack the enemy in his entrenchments. The means of bridging the stream were procured, and I selected the most suitable point of passage, but at no time was I able to concentrate for the attack more than a thousand troops reliable for such service; for, by the concurrent testimony of the subordinate commanders, the reserves and militia could not be relied on to attack the enemy in their entrenchments. The number of the enemy on Gregory's neck I estimate at between four and five thousand.

[NOTE.—It was the same body of troops, General Hatch commanding, that was defeated at Honey Hill, on the 30th November. It was then said to consist of 5,000 men of all arms. General Grant, in an official report, states the Federal loss at Honey Hill to have been 746 in killed, wounded and missing. Six days later, General Hatch landed with his command on Gregory's neck, and it is reasonable to estimate the number between four and five thousand.]

Under instructions from the Lieutenant-General commanding, directing me if I could not dislodge the enemy from his position, to strengthen my own so as to hold the railroad, and send him all the troops I could spare, I sent him the part of General Young's brigade that had arrived, and a few other troops, to operate in the immediate vicinity of Savannah, and directed my attention to

holding the road to Savannah river, watching and obstructing the crossings on that stream, and making preparations for dislodging the enemy on Gregory's neck, whenever I could collect the necessary force.

Whilst these operations were in progress near Coosawhatchie, Brigadier-General Chesnut guarded the road from Bee's creek to Harduville, and Colonel Culcork guarded the line of the Savannah river to Hudson's ferry, until the arrival in that vicinity of Major-General Wheeler and Brigadier-General Young.

I regarded it as my especial duty to hold the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and keep open communication to Savannah river. This was done, for though the enemy succeeded in establishing batteries within easy range of the railroad, and used their artillery very freely, we held that road; the passage of trains was never interrupted, and only one locomotive and one box car damaged, and two rails broken, until after Savannah had been evacuated and the troops and material brought from that city secured. Trains were passing over the road up to the 27th December, when, under instructions from the Lieutenant-General commanding, I turned over the immediate command of the troops in that vicinity to Major-General McLaws.

Whilst these operations were going on from Pocotaligo to the Savannah river, the other troops under my command held securely Charleston and its harbor, and all of the coast of South Carolina in our possession. The artillery and other veteran-troops behaved throughout with their accustomed steadiness and gallantry, and the South Carolina cadets, Major White commanding, who for the first time felt the fire of the enemy, so bore themselves as to win the admiration of the veterans who observed and served with them.

For the casualties, which considering the heavy fire to which the troops were exposed for many days, were very few; and for other details, I respectfully refer to the reports of subordinate commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL JONES, *Major-General.*

To Colonel T. B. RAY, A. A. G., *Department*  
*South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Charleston, South Carolina.*

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## HEADQUARTERS ADAMS RUN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

January 5, 1865.

Major CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,

*Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, South Carolina :*

Major—I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from Major-General Jones, I assumed command of all the troops between Bee's creek and Tulifinny trestle on the 8th of December, ultimo.

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, the enemy opened on the left of my line a very rapid and continuous fire, from some eight guns. His line of skirmishers advanced about 10 o'clock, and immediately after the entire left became hotly engaged, our men fighting behind temporary earth works. Several attempts were made to carry our lines, but all were handsomely repulsed. The troops fought with great spirit. Foiled in his undertaking, the enemy moved to his left, in the direction of Coosawhatchie. The engagement was renewed most vigorously on our right at 3 o'clock P. M., and after an obstinate resistance by the enemy, lasting some two hours, he was driven eight hundred yards from his original line.

The Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Georgia regiments, the Seventh North Carolina battalion, and the battalion of South Carolina cadets, all under the immediate command of Colonel Edwards, occupied the left; the Fifth Georgia regiment, the First and Third Georgia reserves, under Colonel Daniel, the right. It was reported that General Gartrell was slightly wounded, by a fragment of a shell, before he reached the field.

The German artillery, Captain Bachman, rendered very efficient service on the left, as was proved by the number of dead found in their front. Major Jenkins, commanding the cadets, was particularly conspicuous during the morning fight.

Colonel Edwards deserves especial credit for the admirable disposition of his troops.

The enemy's loss, though not accurately ascertained, must have been heavy, as quite a number of his dead were left on the field.

Our casualties during the day were fifty-two killed and wounded. A tabulated list is herewith enclosed.

Both the officers and men of my command behaved well. Captains Haxall and Worthington and Lieutenants Johnston and Stoney rendered most valuable assistance in the execution of orders while the fight was progressing.

I am, Major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. ROBERTSON, *Brigadier-General.*



HEADQUARTERS TULIFINNY WORKS, SOUTH CAROLINA,  
December 19, 1864.

Major CHARLES S. STRINGFELLOW,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, South Carolina:*

Major—In obedience to instructions from Major-General Jones, dated Pocotaligo, December 6, 1864, directing me to attack the enemy early on the 7th, in his position near this point, I made the following disposition of the force under my command, consisting of about two hundred men of the Forty-seventh regiment Georgia volunteers, commanded by Captain I. C. Thompson; two companies of the Thirty-second Georgia, with the Augusta battalion local troops; one company of the First South Carolina infantry, Captain King, and one hundred and thirty South Carolina militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, of the Thirty-second Georgia, and the battalion of South Carolina cadets, commanded by Major J. B. White, making in all seven or eight hundred men. Early in the morning, four companies were thrown forward as skirmishers, under command of Major White. The line, composed of the Forty-seventh Georgia on the right, and the troops under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, on the left, moved just in rear of the skirmishers. In a thick wood, near a bend in the old Pocotaligo road, the right of my skirmish line struck the enemy. The front was then changed gradually to the right, until the line crossed the said road, at nearly right angles, when it confronted the enemy and became engaged throughout its entire length. At this stage of the action the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nesbett arrived and was posted on the left of my line of battle. Our skirmishers drove the enemy vigorously until the right of the line became engaged with the enemy's line of battle, our left at the same time overlapping his right. This position was maintained until after Colonel Daniel's demonstration on my right, when the enemy made new dispositions on and extending beyond my left. It becoming apparent that the enemy's force considerably outnumbered mine, which consisted largely of raw troops, it was deemed impracticable to attack him in force, without which it was impossible to drive him from his position. I therefore withdrew, in good order, unpursued by the enemy, to my present position. The troops engaged, which were my skirmishers only, behaved with great gallantry.

By permission of the Major-General commanding, we began, on the morning of the 8th, to fortify our position. The work was

continued uninterruptedly until the morning of the 9th, when the enemy drove in our pickets and advanced in force to within two hundred and fifty yards of our position. We opened upon him with artillery and musketry, and in a very short time drove him back with considerable loss. On the afternoon of the same day, in the attempt to re-establish our picket line, the enemy was found in the wood on our right within a hundred yards of the railroad. After severe fighting for about two hours, he was driven off and our line re-established. On the next morning it was ascertained that he had fallen back to his original position, and our picket line was advanced four or five hundred yards beyond its former position.

The casualties amounted in all to four killed, one commissioned officer and thirty-one men wounded, many of them very slightly.

Judging from the unburied dead, the graves and other evidences found upon the field, the enemy must have suffered a loss of not less than two hundred and fifty in the fighting of the 9th, and not less than fifty in that of the 7th, making in all a loss of not less than three hundred (300).

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. EDWARDS, *Colonel Commanding.*

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I omitted to mention, in enumerating the force under my command on the 7th instant, the three pieces of Captain Bachman's battery, which, owing to the character of the country, it was found impracticable to use in the action.

Respectfully,

A. C. EDWARDS, *Colonel Commanding.*

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Sketch of the Late General S. Cooper.

By General FITZ. LEE.

[We cannot, as a rule, publish obituary notices or biographical sketches of even our most distinguished men ; but we are sure all will recognize the propriety of giving the following sketch of our Senior General, whose death has been so widely lamented.]

Students of military history cannot fail to be impressed, when war is *au fait accompli*, with the great advantage possessed by those nations who have justly placed a value upon system and organization in the preparation of their armies.

The military genius implanted by nature in a Cæsar, a Hannibal, a Wellington, or a Napoleon, might never have burst forth with such overpowering light as to dazzle with its rays a wondering world, had not the human tools with which they worked been so formed, so fashioned, as to be perfectly flexible when placed in their hands by some almost hidden but powerful agent, who, grasping the subject with a master's mind, adapted the various departments of war in such a way as to work harmoniously together, and to be most effective. Strategy and grand tactics are indeed a powerful machine, but to be used to full working strength, requires an exact adjustment of all component parts.

To "set a squadron in the field," there must be arms, subsistence stores, transportation and shelters, clothing and medical supplies. The quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance and medical departments, though separate and distinct in their several spheres, must be made conformable with each other, with scrupulous care, by the constitutional commander-in-chief and his war secretary ; and their chief counsellor is the soldier at the head of the adjutant-general's department, through whom all official orders are promulgated. An efficient executive leader in that department is felt from an army corps to a corporal's guard.

Chronicles of the important events in the rise and fall of nations are filled with instructive instances that might be drawn upon in illustration of this fact, whilst the pages of history, where results are summed up and explanatory reasons given for them, abound in examples. To keep this paper within proper limits, I shall only briefly refer to one, viz: the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

The French Emperor, it is recollected, declared war because the King of Prussia would not promise that the head of the Catholic

branch of the royal family, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, should never again be a candidate for the throne of Spain. The great and unquestioned ability of Louis Napoleon was deemed evidence that all things were duly weighed, and that his organization and preparations were at least complete. The French army numbered some 350,000 trained soldiers. The population of France was 38,067,064, in relation to which, says the president of the legislative body to the Emperor, as he was about to depart for the frontier: "Behind you, behind our army accustomed to carry the noble flag of France, stands the whole nation, ready to recruit it."

On the other side, Prussia had a population of some twenty-four millions, or, including the North German Confederation (of which she is a part) of some thirty millions. Her *standing* army numbered less than 400,000. To what was due, then, the astounding results of that conquest, for the world was prepared for a gigantic and not unequal combat? Why, in the short space of six months, do we witness a Sedan, with a capitulation by McMahon of 90,000 men? a Metz, with a surrender of nearly 200,000 by Bazaine? a Strasburg, giving up 17,000 soldiers? and speedily the fall of Paris, with a war indemnity to be paid the victors of five milliards of francs? Why such a series of victories for Germany, such inglorious defeats for France? Why such a rapid fall of the curtain upon such a striking tableau vivant? We trace it to the weakness and inefficiency of the military organization of France, and to the wisdom of the system which gave the preponderating power of the *reserves* to Germany—the marvellous comprehensive military method that brings, at the tap of the drum, thousands of drilled, disciplined men to the support of the main body, as opposed to a conscription or enlistment of raw levies from the population at large.

King William and Von Moltke strongly felt the hand of Shamhorst, who undertook the reorganization of the military resources of Prussia after Jena in 1806—an honor in our war which such leaders as Albert Sydney Johnson, Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Jackson must share with a Cooper. It is the astute, clear, calm and penetrating minds of Shamhorst and Cooper, whose judgment and masterly ability *quietly* plan, arrange and direct the machinery which is to be put in motion by the brilliant army chieftains, such as I have mentioned, that wins success.

General Samuel Cooper possessed an inheritable right to his enviable eminence.

From Dorsetshire, England, his great grandfather came, and set-

tled in Massachusetts. This paternal ancestor had three sons—John, the grandfather of General Cooper, Samuel and William. Samuel was President of Harvard University during the Revolutionary War, and was proscribed by General Gage of the British army, and a reward offered for his head. The son of John, also called Samuel, was the father of General Cooper. At eighteen years old, we find him at Lexington, forming one of seventy men that “assembled in front of the meeting-house,” to whom Major Pitcairn, commanding the British advance, called out “disperse, you rebels, throw down your arms and disperse,” on the morning of the 19th April, 1775. Early manifesting such a heroic spirit, it was not surprising that he should have been found upon the night of 16th June marching with Prescott, and working all night upon a redoubt on Breed’s Hill (mistaken for Bunker Hill, in the darkness of the night), and obeying sturdy old Putnam’s orders on the morning of the 17th, not to fire “till they could see the whites of the eyes of the British.”

He afterwards served with distinction in Knox’s regiment of artillery, and upon his tombstone appears the following inscription :

“Sacred to the  
memory of  
Major Samuel Cooper  
of the Revolutionary Army,  
who in the first onset struck for liberty.

He fought at  
Lexington, Bunker Hill, Brandywine, Monmouth, Germantown,  
and on other sanguinary fields,  
and continued to wield the sword  
in defence of his country  
until victory crowned her arms.”

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Major Cooper married Miss Mary Horton, of Dutchess county, New York. Two sons and six daughters were born from this marriage. George and *Samuel* (the subject of this memoir) were the sons. The former graduated at West Point, but afterwards went into the navy.

Adjutant-General Cooper was born in 1798, at Hackensack on the Hudson river, at the family seat of his maternal ancestors, the Hortons. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point when only fifteen years old, the term of service there then being two years only. His first service was as a lieutenant of light artillery. He was promoted a first lieutenant in the Third artillery, and in 1824 was transferred to the Fourth. From 1828 to 1836 he served as aid-de-camp to General Macomb, then commanding the

American army, and was promoted to rank as captain 11th June of that year.

Upon the 7th July, 1838, he first entered the War Department as an assistant adjutant-general. During the Florida war he served as chief of staff to General Worth, and was in the action of Pila-Kil-Kaha on the 19th April, 1842. In 1848 he was brevetted colonel for meritorious conduct in the prosecution of his duties in connection with the Mexican war, and on the 15th July, 1852, was appointed the Adjutant-General of the United States army, General Winfield Scott being then its Commander-in-Chief.

Whilst in the United States army, he compiled his work entitled "Tactics for the Militia," a book at one time in almost universal use among the volunteer soldiery, and extensively known as "Cooper's Tactics."

In 1827 General Cooper married a daughter of General John Mason, of Clermont, Fairfax county, Virginia, and a grand-daughter of George Mason, of Gunston, "the Solon and the Cato, the law-giver and the stern patriot of the age in which he lived," and to whose memory the constitution of Virginia and her bill of rights are lasting monuments.

At the head of the Adjutant-General's Department, United States army, General Cooper gave great satisfaction. His qualifications and his ability as an officer, and his private worth as a man, was universally acknowledged by army officers, many of those living to-day giving testimony that he was the best chief of that department the army ever had.

On the 17th March, 1861, he resigned his commission as an officer, having served the United States with a steady faithfulness and a firm adherence to all of her interests for *forty-six* years. In view of the fact of General Cooper's Northern birth, this step has been the subject of much comment, and some adverse criticism. His Northern friends profess to see no reason why a soldier born in their section, holding a high office of trust for life, honored and respected, should, after forty-six years' service, and in the sixty-third year of his life, relinquish a position in which he would not be called upon for field service, and cast his fortunes and tender his services to the Confederate Government. It has been said by them that he was more guided by the counsels of his friend, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and his brother-in-law, Hon. James M. Mason, than by his native and natural opinion and belief. To those holding such sentiments, it may be truly said they did not



indeed know their man. General Cooper, upon such an important issue as the one he was called upon to meet in his own person, allowed no dictation and asked no advice. That he should have cast aside the personal possession of comfort and plenty to the end of his days, and embarked with his family and household gods upon an unknown sea, over which the storm clouds were riding and the winds of war were blowing, and upon which many perils were to be encountered, many difficulties surmounted, many dangers contested, before the waters grew calm or the voyage prosperous, is, in the estimation of his Southern admirers, the strongest proof of the pure and conscientious character of the old hero. "*Fiat justitia ruat cælum*," we can almost hear him exclaim, as he dared to follow his convictions of right, and permit self-interest to be taken prisoner by conscience and duty.

The new Confederacy of States, in the act of breathing life into its corporal substance, and staggering at the amount of organization to be performed to perpetuate national existence, warmly welcomed Adjutant-General Cooper's offer of services, because they found in such a proposal the master mind, the perfect knowledge and vast experience, necessary to put the intricate machinery into successful operation. The President of the Confederate States had served as Secretary of War in Pearce's Cabinet, and was thus brought into close official relations with General Cooper in the discharge of the latter's duties as Adjutant-General in the United States army. No one knew better than he did the character and qualifications of the soldier who joined him at Montgomery, Alabama. His clear conception of this fact was at once manifested by placing him at the head of the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Department, and afterwards making him a full general—the first on the list of five—the remaining four being Generals Albert Sydney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and Beauregard, holding respective rank in the order named.

During the four long years in the life of the Confederacy, General Cooper fully discharged the onerous duties confided to him with a fidelity, an exactness, a loyalty and an honesty, which, whilst perfectly consistent with his conscientiousness and ability, gave great satisfaction to the army and the country.

It is indeed difficult to place a proper estimate upon the value of his service during that trying period, so great was his capacity for work.

Punctiliously and unceasingly he daily discharged the great duties of his office, and at night, when others sought relaxation and rest, in a room in his private residence, *his* work was steadily carried forward. At the termination of the war, General Cooper returned to his country seat near Alexandria, Virginia, to find his home in ruins.

His house had been torn down and destroyed by the Federal troops, and upon the eminence, in its stead, a Federal fort had been erected.

Adding to another house, which before the war had been his manager's, the remaining years of the old hero were quietly and peacefully passed.

General Cooper died upon the 3d of December, 1876, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

For many years before his death he was a conscientious and consistent communicant of the Episcopal church.

His bereaved family can indeed find consolation, in their irreparable loss, in the belief: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

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*Letter from Ex-President Davis.*

MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI, April 5th, 1877.

General F. LEE:

My Dear Sir—I am gratified to know that you have undertaken to make a record of the services and virtues of a man than whom none has higher claims upon the regard of all who loved the Confederacy. No one presents an example more worthy of the emulation of the youth of his country. My personal acquaintance with General Cooper began at the time when he was associated with Mr. Poinsett in the War Office, where his professional knowledge was made available to the Secretary, in those army details of which a civilian was necessarily but little informed. His sterling character and uniform courtesy soon attracted the attention and caused him to be frequently resorted to by members of Congress having business with the War Office. Ex-President Pierce, who was then a Senator, spoke in after years of the favorable impression which General Cooper had made upon him, and said his habit had been when he "wanted information to go to

Cooper instead of to the Secretary;" but while he thus brought to the service of the Secretary his professional knowledge, the latter eminently great in other departments of learning, no doubt did much to imbue General Cooper's mind with those political ideas which subsequently marked him as more profoundly informed upon the character of our Government than most others of his profession.

In the midst of his professional duties, he found leisure for high literary culture, had much dramatic taste, and in the dull days of garrison life he contributed much to refined enjoyment. When I became Secretary of War, General Cooper was Adjutant-General of the United States army. My intercourse with him was daily, and as well because of the purity of his character as his knowledge of the officers and affairs of the army, I habitually consulted him in reference to the duties I had to perform.

Though calm in his manner and charitable in his feelings, he was a man of great native force, and had a supreme scorn for all that was mean.

To such a man, a life spent in the army could not fail to have had its antagonisms and its friendships; yet when officers were to be selected for special duties, to be appointed in staff corps, or to be promoted into new regiments, where qualifications were alone to be regarded, I never, in four years of constant consultation, saw Cooper manifest prejudice, or knew him to seek favors for a friend, or to withhold what was just from one to whom he bore reverse relations. This rare virtue—this supremacy of judgment over feeling—impressed me as being so exceptional, that I have often mentioned it as a thing so singular and so praiseworthy that it deserves to be known by all men.

When in 1861 a part of the Southern States, in the exercise of their sovereignty, passed ordinances of secession from the Union, and organized a separate Confederacy, General Cooper was at the head of the corps, in which a large part of his life had been passed. This office was one for which he was peculiarly qualified, and which was best suited to his taste. He was a native of a Northern State; his sole personal relation with the South was that he was the husband of a granddaughter of George Mason, of Virginia—Virginia, not yet belonging to the Confederate States. He foresaw the storm, which was soon to burst upon the seceding States—saw that the power which had been refused in the convention which formed the Constitution of the Union—the power to use the

military arm of the General Government to coerce a State, was to be employed without doubt, and conscientiously believing that would be violative of the fundamental principles of the compact of Union, he resigned his commission, which was his whole wealth, and repaired to Montgomery to tender his services to the weaker party, because it was the party of law and right.

The Confederate Government had no military organization, and, save the patriotic hearts of gallant men, had little on which to rely for the defence of their country. The experience and special knowledge of General Cooper was, under these circumstances, of incalculable value. If he would consent, while his juniors led armies in the field, to devote himself to the little attractive labors of the Adjutant-General's office—if he would consent? They little knew the self-sacrificing, duty-loving nature of Cooper, who did not anticipate his modest request "to be employed wherever it was thought he might be useful," and with unrelaxing assiduity he applied himself to the labors of the Adjutant-General's office. The many who measure the value of an officer's service by the conspicuous part he played upon the fields of battle, may not properly estimate the worth of Cooper's services in the war between the States, but those who like yourself were in a position to *know* what he did, what he prevented, what he directed, will not fail to place him among those who contributed most to whatever was achieved.

Faithful to the cause he espoused—unmoved by the prospect of disaster, when the fortune of war seemed everywhere to be against us—Cooper continued unswerving in the discharge of his duty, and when the evacuation of the capital became a necessity, he took with him such books and papers as were indispensable, and although worn down by incessant labor, never relaxed his attention to the functions of his office until disease compelled him to confess his inability to continue the retreat. The affection, the honor and the confidence with which I regarded him made our parting a sorrowful one, under circumstances so hard for us both. Of the events which followed his return to the spot where his house *had* stood, you are so well informed that I will not protract this already long letter.

I remain with great regard and affectionate remembrance,

Yours,

(Signed)

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

**Battle of Seven Pines—Report of General James Longstreet.**

[The following report does not appear in the printed volumes of Confederate Battle Reports, and has never, so far as we are aware, been in print. It will be a valuable addition to our series of original reports.]

Major—Agreeably to *verbal* instructions from the Commanding General, the division of Major-General D. H. Hill was, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, formed at an early hour, on the Williamsburg road, as the column of attack upon the enemy's front on that road. A brigade was placed on each side of the road to advance to the attack, and each was supported by one of the other brigades of the same division.

In advance of each of the columns of attack a regiment as skirmishers was deployed. The plan for the forward movement was that fields should be passed by a flank movement of the regiments of skirmishers, and the woods in front once in our possession, the brigades were to advance rapidly, occupying them, and move steadily forward. Abatis and entrenched positions were ordered to be taken by a flank movement of the brigades or brigade in front of them, the skirmishers engaging the sharpshooters, and the supporting brigade occupying the position of the brigades during the flank movement.

The division of Major-General Huger was intended to make a strong flank movement around the left of the enemy's position and attack him in rear of that flank. This division did not get into position, however, in time for any such attack, and I was obliged to send three of my small brigades on the Charles City road to support the one of Major-General Huger's that had been ordered to protect my right flank.

After waiting some six hours for these troops to get into position, I determined to move forward without regard to them, and gave orders to that effect to Major-General D. H. Hill. The forward movement began about two o'clock, and our skirmishers soon became engaged with those of the enemy. The entire division of General Hill became engaged about three o'clock, and drove the enemy steadily back, gaining possession of his abatis and part of his entrenched camp, General Rodes, by a movement to the right, driving in the enemy's left.

The only reinforcements on the field in hand were my own brigades, of which Anderson's, Wilcox's and Kemper's were put in by

the front on the Williamsburg road, and Colston's and Pryor's by my right flank. At the same time the decided and gallant attack made by the other brigades gained entire possession of the enemy's position, with his artillery, camp equipage, &c. Anderson's brigade, under Colonel Jenkins, pressing forward rapidly, continued to drive the enemy till night-fall.

The severest part of the work was done by Major-General D. H. Hill's division, but the attack of the two brigades, under General R. H. Anderson—one commanded by Colonel Kemper (now Brigadier-General), the other by Colonel M. Jenkins—was made with such spirit and regularity as to have driven back the most determined foe. This decided the day in our favor. .

General Pickett's brigade was held in reserve. General Pryor's did not succeed in getting upon the field of Saturday in time to take part in the action of the 31st. Both, however, shared in repulsing a serious attack upon our position on Sunday, the 1st instant, Pickett's brigade bearing the brunt of the attack and repulsing it.

Some of the brigades of Major-General Huger's division took part in defending our position, but being fresh at the work did not show the same steadiness and determination as the troops of Hill's division and my own.

I have reason to believe that the affair would have been a complete success, had the troops upon the right been put in position within eight hours of the proper time. The want of promptness on that part of the field, and the consequent severe struggle in my front, so greatly reduced my supply of ammunition that, at the late hour of the move on the left, I was unable to make the rush necessary to relieve that attack.

Besides the good effect produced by driving back such heavy masses of the enemy, we have made superior soldiers of several brigades that were entirely fresh and unreliable. There can scarcely be a doubt about our ability to overcome the enemy upon any fair field.

Brigadier-General J. E. B. Stuart, in the absence of any opportunity to use his cavalry, was of material service by his presence with me on the field.

The conduct of the attack was left entirely to Major-General Hill. The entire success of the affair is sufficient evidence of his ability, courage and skill. I will refer you to his reports for particular mention of the conduct of his officers and soldiers.



I will mention Brigadier-General Rodas, of that division, as distinguished for coolness, ability and determination. He made one of the most important and decisive movements on the field, and held his command several hours after receiving a severe wound. My own troops have been so often tried and distinguished on other fields that they need no praise from my lips. A truer, better body of men never marched upon a battle-field.

I will mention, however, as distinguished for their usual gallantry and ability, Generals R. H. Anderson, C. M. Wilcox, Geo. E. Pickett, R. E. Colston, R. A. Pryor, and Colonels Kemper and Jenkins (commanding brigades), and Colonels Corse, Winston, Funston and Sydenham Moore—the latter twice shot, once severely wounded.

I desire also to mention the conspicuous courage and energy of Captain James Dearing, of the Lynchburg artillery, and his officers and men. His pieces were served under the severest fire, as his serious loss will attest. Captain Carter, of General Hill's division, also displayed great gallantry and skill in the management of his battery.

My personal staff—Majors G. M. Sorrel, J. W. Fairfax, P. T. Manning, and Captains Thomas Goree, Thomas Walton, and my young aid, Lieutenant R. W. Blackwell—have my kind thanks for their activity, zeal and intelligence in carrying orders and the proper discharge of their duties. Captain Walton was slightly wounded. I am indebted to General Wigfall and Colonel P. T. Moore, volunteer aids, for assistance in rallying troops and carrying orders during the battle of the 31st instant, and kindly aided in carrying orders during the several assaults made by the enemy on that day. I am also indebted to Colonel R. H. Chilton for material aid. Dr. J. S. D. Cullen, Surgeon-in-Chief, and the officers of his Department, kindly and untiringly devoted themselves to the wounded. They have none of the chances of distinction of other officers, but discharge the most important duties. I refer to his report for the conduct of the officers of his department.

Detailed reports of the major-generals, brigadiers and other commanders and chiefs of staff have been called for, and will be forwarded as soon as received. Our loss in valuable officers and men has been severe. Colonels Giles, Fifth South Carolina; Jones, Twelfth Alabama; Lomax, Third Alabama, fell at the head of their commands, gallantly leading them to victory.

Three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, ten pieces of artillery,

five thousand small arms, one garrison flag and several regimental standards were taken. A rough estimate of the loss on this part of the field may be put at three thousand killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy may be put at a much higher figure, inasmuch as he was driven from his positions, and some half dozen attempts to recover them were successfully repulsed.

*List of killed, wounded and missing.*

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Killed, - - - - -	61	755	816
Wounded, - - - - -	209	3,530	3,739
Missing, - - - - -	3	293	296
Total, - - - - -	273	4,578	4,851

Headquarters Right Wing, June 11th, 1862.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J. LONGSTREET,  
*Major-General Commanding.*

To Major THOMAS G. RHETT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

**Report of General J. E. B. Stuart of Cavalry Operations on First Maryland Campaign, from August 30th to September 18th, 1862.**

[We were surprised to find the following report missing from the published reports of the campaign of 1862, and can only account for the omission by reference to the late date at which it was sent in. As it has never, we believe, been printed in any other form, and is a report of importance and value, we give it from the original autograph MS. of the great cavalryman.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,  
February 13th, 1864.

Colonel—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the cavalry division from the battle of Groveton Heights, August 30th, 1862, to the recrossing of the Potomac, September 18th, 1862.

On the 31st of August, while following up the enemy in the direction of Centreville, Colonel Rosser was sent in the direction of Manassas, where it was understood the enemy were still in some force. He succeeded in driving them from that place with some captures, and rejoined the command, when, in pursuance of the instructions of the Commanding General, I made a flank movement to the left, gained the Little River turnpike, and effected a concentration of Robertson's and Lee's brigades near Chantilly. Near this point, Robertson's brigade captured one entire company of New York cavalry, and Lee's brigade an entire company of the old Second Dragoons (regulars), Captain Thomas Hight, and also his subaltern, Robert Clay, and their horses, arms and equipments.

It was here ascertained that the main body of the enemy was at Centreville and Fairfax Courthouse. A section of the Washington artillery accompanied the movement, designed to attack the enemy on the Centreville and Fairfax Courthouse pike. A position was gained, by a difficult road, commanding this road, which was completely occupied by the enemy with one continuous roll of wagons going toward Fairfax Courthouse. It was discovered also that we were in sight of the sentinels of a camp, the dimensions of which could not be seen.

The artillery was placed in position just after dark, and opened upon the road. A few rounds sufficed to throw everything into confusion; and such commotion, upsetting, collisions and smash-ups were rarely ever seen. The firing continued as long as it seemed desirable, and the pieces and the command withdrew to camp for

the night, two miles north of the Oxhill, on that road. Next morning, I returned by way of Frying Pan to connect with General Jackson, and inform him of the enemy as far as ascertained.

The head of his column was opposite Chantilly, and I disposed part of Robertson's brigade on his right flank between him and Centreville, and reconnoitred in person, but no force but a small one of cavalry was discernible nearer than Centreville. Oxhill was held by my cavalry till General Jackson came up, and having charged General Robertson with the care of the right flank, I first tried to force, with some skirmishers, our way down the turnpike toward Fairfax Courthouse, but the wooded ridges were firmly held by infantry and artillery, and it was plainly indicated that the enemy would here make a stand. General Jackson being in advance, waited for Longstreet to close up. Meanwhile, with Lee's brigade, I moved round toward Flint Hill, directly north of Fairfax Courthouse, to attack the enemy's flank. Passing Fox's mill and following a narrow and winding route in the midst of a heavy thunder-storm, I reached the summit of the ridge which terminates in the Flint Hill, about dark, and discovered in my immediate front a body of the enemy, a portion of which was thrown out as sharpshooters to oppose our further advance. Having thus discovered that Flint Hill was occupied by the enemy in force, and hearing about the same time some shots in my rear, I withdrew my command by the same road. As we approached the mouth of the road, the advance guard, under Colonel Wickham, engaged and drove off a portion of an infantry regiment which had taken position on the steep embankment of the road to dispute our return, and the command continued its march, bivouacking that night in the neighborhood of German-town.

Meanwhile a heavy engagement had taken place on Jackson's right, the enemy having penetrated to his flank by way of Mollen's house.

On the next day, the enemy having retired, Fairfax Courthouse was occupied by Lee's brigade, and I sent Hampton's brigade, which had just reported to me, having been detained on the Charles City border until the enemy had entirely evacuated that region, to attack the enemy at Flint Hill. Getting several pieces of the Stuart horse artillery in position, Brigadier-General Hampton opened on the enemy at that point, and our sharpshooters advancing about the same time, after a brief engagement, the enemy hastily retired. They were immediately pursued, and Captain Pelham having chosen

a new position, again opened upon them with telling effect, scattering them in every direction. They were pursued by Hampton's brigade, which took a few prisoners, but owing to the darkness and the fact that the enemy had opened fire upon us with infantry and artillery from the woods, he considered it prudent to retire, which was done with the loss of only one man.

This proved to be the rear guard of Sumner's column retreating towards Vienna, and I afterwards learned that they were thrown into considerable confusion by this attack of Hampton. With a small portion of the cavalry and horse artillery, I moved into Fairfax Courthouse, and taking possession, obtained some valuable information, which was sent to the Commanding General. On the night of the second the command bivouacked near Fairfax Courthouse, except Robertson's brigade, which, by a misapprehension of the order, returned to the vicinity of Chantilly before the engagement.

While these events were occurring near Fairfax Courthouse, the Second Virginia cavalry, Colonel T. T. Munford, had proceeded by my order to Leesburg to capture the party of marauders under Means which had so long infested that country and harassed the inhabitants. Colonel Munford reached the vicinity of Leesburg on the forenoon of the 2d, and learning that Means with his command was in the town, supported by three companies of the Maryland cavalry, on the Point of Rocks road, he made a circuit toward Edward's ferry, attacked from that direction, and succeeded, after a heavy skirmish, in routing and driving the enemy as far as Waterford, with a loss on their part of eleven killed, nine severely wounded, and forty-seven prisoners, including two captains and three lieutenants. Our own loss was Lieutenant Davis killed, and several officers and privates wounded. In this engagement, Edmund, a slave belonging to one of the men, charged with the regiment and shot Averhart, one of the most notorious ruffians of Means' party. The enemy's papers acknowledged that their entire force, of 150 men of the First Maryland and Means' company, were, all but forty, killed or captured, stating that our force was 2,000. Colonel Munford's entire force was 163 men, of whom but 123 were in the charge.

On the morning of the 3d, General Fitz. Lee, pursuant to instructions, made a demonstration with his brigade and some horse artillery toward Alexandria, Hampton's brigade moving by way of Hunter's mill to the Leesburg turnpike below Dranesville, encamping near that place. Robertson's brigade, having also crossed over

from the Little River turnpike, encamped near the same place on the same night. Meantime the main army was moving by a flank toward Leesburg. Demonstrations were also kept up toward Georgetown and the Chain bridge, Robertson's brigade moving in the direction of Falls church. Between Vienna and Lewinsville he encountered the enemy's pickets, and after a brief skirmish drove them in. Having posted a portion of his cavalry with one piece of artillery near Lewinsville to prevent surprise, he then drew up the remainder of the cavalry in a conspicuous position near the church, and opened with his two remaining pieces. The enemy replied with two guns, and the firing continued until nearly sundown, when perceiving several regiments advancing to assail his position, General Robertson, in accordance with his instructions, retired.

The cavalry followed the rear of the army to Leesburg, and crossing the Potomac on the afternoon of the 5th, Lee's brigade in advance, moved to Poolesville. He encountered at that point a body of the enemy's cavalry, which he attacked, capturing the greater portion. The reception of our troops in Maryland was attended with the greatest demonstrations of joy, and the hope of enabling the inhabitants to throw off the tyrant's yoke stirred every Southern heart with renewed vigor and enthusiasm.

The main army moving to Frederick, the next day the cavalry resumed their march on the flank, halting at Urbanna, Hampton's brigade in advance. The advance guard had the good fortune to rescue, from a member of the enemy's signal corps, a bearer of dispatches from President Davis to General Lee. The dispatches, fortunately, by the discreteness of the bearer, had not fallen into the hands of the enemy, and were eventually safely delivered. At Urbanna the main body was joined by Robertson's brigade, at this time under command of Colonel T. T. Munford.

Near this place I remained with the command until the 12th of September, covering the front of the army then near Frederick city, in the direction of Washington. My left, consisting of Lee's brigade, rested at New Market, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; my centre, Hampton's brigade, near Hyattstown; and my right, Robertson's brigade, Colonel Munford commanding, in the direction of Poolesville, with one regiment (the Twelfth Virginia cavalry) at that point.

The enemy having advanced upon my front, Hampton's brigade became engaged in several skirmishes near Hyattstown, driving the

enemy back on every occasion; and on the 8th September, ascertaining that the enemy were about to occupy Poolesville, I ordered Colonel Munford to proceed to that point and drive them from the place. Munford's advance guard had just reached the town when the enemy appeared, with three regiments of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. Munford selected a position and opened fire with a Howitzer and Blakely, when the enemy also brought up two pieces and returned the fire. Their guns had scarcely opened when their cavalry suddenly advanced and charged the Howitzer. They were, however, received with two rounds of canister, which drove them back, and the Seventh Virginia cavalry, Captain Myers commanding, charged them. They also charged the Blakely, but Colonel Harman, with about seventy-five men of the Twelfth Virginia cavalry, met and repulsed them. Lieutenant-Colonel Burks, in temporary command of the Second Virginia cavalry, held the cross-roads commanding the approach to Sugar Loaf mountain and kept the enemy in check with his sharpshooters. The loss on this occasion was fifteen, killed, wounded and missing. The cross-roads were successfully held for three days, during which regular skirmishing and artillery firing took place, when on the 11th the enemy advanced in force with infantry. Having maintained the present front even longer than was contemplated by the instructions covering the investment of Harper's Ferry, found in the orders appended to this report, the cavalry was withdrawn to within three miles of Frederick.

Lee's brigade having fallen back from New Market and crossed the Monocacy near Liberty, Robertson's brigade was ordered to retire in the direction of Jefferson, and Hampton's brigade was directed to occupy Frederick city, in the rear of the army then moving toward Middletown. Hampton's pickets were thrown out on the various roads leading in the direction of the enemy's approach, and about midday on the 12th he was notified that a heavy force was advancing on the National road. As two squadrons had been left on picket at the bridge over the Monocacy, between Frederick city and Urbanna, it was of great importance to hold the approaches by the National road until the squadrons were withdrawn, and with this end in view, a rifle piece was added to the two guns already in position on the turnpike, and a squadron from the Second South Carolina cavalry, under Lieutenant Meighan, sent to support the battery. The enemy soon appeared, and opened fire on the cavalry, when, the squadrons at the bridge having rejoined



him, General Hampton slowly retired to the city, sending his artillery on before to occupy a position commanding the ground between the city and the mountain. The enemy now pressed forward, and planting a gun in the suburbs of the city, supported by a body of cavalry and a regiment and half of infantry, opened fire upon the crowded thoroughfares of the place. To secure a safe retreat for the brigade, it was necessary to charge this force, which was gallantly done by the Second South Carolina cavalry, Colonel Butler, Lieutenant Meighan leading his squadron in advance.

The enemy were scattered in every direction, many of them killed and wounded, ten prisoners taken, among them Colonel Moore, Twenty-third Ohio, and the gun captured. Unfortunately, five of the horses attached to the piece were killed; so that it could not be removed. The enemy's account, subsequently published, admits the repulse of their force and the capture of the gun. After this repulse the enemy made no further efforts to annoy our rear. The brigade retired slowly, bringing off the prisoners captured, and bivouacked that night at Middletown—Lieutenant-Colonel Martin having been left with his command and two pieces of artillery to hold the Catoctin mountain. Munford was in the meanwhile ordered to occupy the gap in this range near the town of Jefferson. The force under his command consisted at this time of only the Second and Twelfth Virginia cavalry—the Sixth Virginia having been left at Centreville to collect arms, etc., the Seventeenth battalion detached before crossing the Potomac on an expedition into Berkely, and the Seventh Virginia cavalry having been ordered a day or two before to report to General Jackson for operations against Harper's Ferry. Every means was taken to ascertain what the nature of the enemy's movement was, whether a reconnoissance feeling for our whereabouts, or an aggressive movement of the army. The enemy studiously avoided displaying any force, except a part of Burnside's corps, and built no camp fires in their halt at Frederick that night. The information was conveyed promptly to the Commanding General, through General D. H. Hill, now at Boonsboro'; and it was suggested that the gap which I held this night was a very strong position for infantry and artillery. Friday, the day on which (by the calculation of the Commanding General) Harper's Ferry would fall, had passed; and as the garrison was not believed to be very strong at that point, I supposed the object already accomplished. I nevertheless felt it important to check the enemy as much as possible, in order to develop his force. With

a view to ascertain what the nature of this movement was, I had, before leaving Frederick, sent instructions to Brigadier-General Fitz. Lee to gain the enemy's rear from his position on the left.

On the morning of the 13th, I moved forward all of Hampton's command to the support of Colonel Martin. Foiled in their attack on the preceding evening, the enemy appeared in front of Colonel Martin, at daylight on the 13th, and endeavored to force their way through the mountain. Their advance guard was driven back, when they posted artillery on the turnpike and opened fire on Colonel Martin, who held the mountain crest. This was responded to by a section of rifle guns under Captain Hart, whose fire was so effective that the enemy's battery was forced several times to change its position. The skirmishers on both sides had meanwhile become actively engaged, and the enemy was held in check until he had marched up to the attack two brigades of infantry, which was the only force we were yet able to discover, so well did he keep his troops concealed. About 2 P. M. we were obliged to abandon the crest, and withdrew to a position near Middletown. All this was duly reported in writing by me through General D. H. Hill, to the Commanding General.

In the engagements at the gap in the Catocin and near Middletown, the Jeff. Davis Legion and First North Carolina cavalry, respectively under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin and Colonel Baker, conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry, and sustained a hot fire of artillery and musketry without flinching or confusion in the ranks. Captain Siler, a gallant officer of the First North Carolina cavalry, had his leg broken during the engagement.

The enemy soon appeared in force crossing the mountain, and a spirited engagement took place, both of artillery and sharpshooters, the First North Carolina, Colonel Baker, holding the rear and acting with conspicuous gallantry. This lasted for some time, when, having held the enemy in check sufficiently long to accomplish my object, I withdrew slowly toward the gap in the South mountain, having given General D. H. Hill ample time to occupy that gap with his troops, and still believing that the capture of Harper's Ferry had been effected. On reaching the vicinity of the gap near Boonsboro', finding General Hill's troops occupying the gap, I turned off General Hampton with all his cavalry, except the Jeff. Davis Legion, to reinforce Munford at Crampton's gap, which was now the weakest point of the line. I remained myself at the gap near Boonsboro' until night, but the enemy did not attack the position. This was

obviously no place for cavalry operations, a single horseman passing from point to point on the mountain with difficulty.

Leaving the Jeff. Davis Legion here, therefore, and directing Colonel Rosser, with a detachment of cavalry and the Stuart horse artillery, to occupy Braddock's gap, I started on my way to join the main portion of my command at Crampton's gap, stopping for the night near Boonsboro'. I had not up to this time seen General D. H. Hill, but about midnight he sent General Ripley to me to get information concerning roads and gaps in a locality where General D. H. Hill had been lying for two days with his command. All the information I had was cheerfully given, and the situation of the gaps explained by map. I confidently hoped by this time to have received the information which was expected from Brigadier-General Fitz. Lee. All the information I possessed, or had the means of possessing, had been laid before General D. H. Hill and the Commanding General. His troops were duly notified of the advance of the enemy, and I saw them in line of battle awaiting his approach, and myself gave some general directions concerning the location of his lines, during the afternoon in his absence.

Early next morning I repaired to Crampton's gap, which I had reason to believe was as much threatened as any other.

Brigadier-General Hampton proceeded as directed toward Burkettsville. As General Jackson was then in front of Harper's Ferry, and General McLaws with his division occupied Maryland Heights to prevent the escape of the Federal garrison, it was believed that the enemy's efforts would be against McLaws, probably by the route of Crampton's gap. On his way to the gap, Brigadier-General Hampton encountered a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, on a road parallel to the one which he was pursuing, and, taking the Cobb Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel Young, at once charged them, dispersing them, killing or wounding thirty, and taking five prisoners. Our loss was four killed and nine wounded; among the former Lieutenant Marshall and Sergeant Barksdale, and among the latter Lieutenant-Colonel Young and Captain Wright, all of whom acted with remarkable gallantry.

General Hampton then drew near the gap, when Colonel Munford, mistaking his command for a portion of the enemy's cavalry, ordered his artillery to open upon him. This order was on the point of being executed, when Hampton, becoming aware of his danger, exhibited a white flag, and thus averted this serious misfortune.

Hampton's brigade remained at the gap for the night. Next morning upon my arrival, finding that the enemy had made no demonstration toward Crampton's gap up to that time, and apprehending that he might move directly from Frederick to Harper's Ferry, I deemed it prudent to leave Munford to hold this point until he could be reinforced with infantry, and moved Hampton nearer the Potomac. General McLaws was advised of the situation of affairs, and sent Brigadier-General Howell Cobb with his command to hold Crampton's gap. General Hampton's command was halted at the south end of South mountain, and pickets sent out on the roads toward Point of Rocks and Frederick. I proceeded myself to the headquarters of General McLaws to acquaint him with the situation of affairs, and also to acquaint myself with what was going on. I went with him to the Maryland Heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, which had not yet fallen. I explained to him the location of the roads in that vicinity, familiar to myself from my connection with the John Brown raid, and repeatedly urged the importance of his holding with an infantry picket the road leading from the Ferry by the Kennedy farm toward Sharpsburg; failing to do which the entire cavalry force of the enemy at the Ferry, amounting to about 500, escaped during the night by that very road, and inflicted serious damage on General Longstreet's train, in the course of their flight.

I had ordered Colonel Munford to take command (as the senior officer) at Crampton's gap and hold it against the enemy at all hazards. Colonel Munford gave similar instructions to the officers commanding the two fragments of infantry regiments from Mahone's brigade then present, and posted the infantry behind a stone wall at the eastern base of the mountain. Chew's battery and a section of Navy Howitzers belonging to the Portsmouth battery were placed on the slope of the mountain, and the whole force of cavalry at his command dismounted and disposed on the flanks as sharpshooters. The enemy soon advanced with overpowering numbers to assail the position—his force in sight amounting to a division (Slocum's) of infantry. They were received with a rapid and steady fire from our batteries, but continued to advance, preceded by their sharpshooters, and an engagement ensued between these and our infantry and dismounted cavalry. Colonel Parham, commanding Mahone's brigade, soon after arrived with the Sixth and Twelfth Virginia infantry, scarcely numbering in all

three hundred men; and this small force, for at least three hours, maintained their position and held the enemy in check without assistance of any description from General Semmes, who, Colonel Munford reports, held the next gap below, and witnessed all that took place. General Cobb finally came with two regiments to the support of the force holding the gap. At his request, Colonel Munford posted the new regiments, when the infantry which had been engaged, having exhausted their ammunition, fell back from their position. The enemy took advantage of this circumstance and suddenly advanced, and the fresh regiments broke before they were well in position. General Cobb made great efforts to rally them, but without the least effect, and it was evident that the gap could no longer be held. Under these circumstances, Colonel Munford (whose artillery had exhausted every round of ammunition and retired) formed his command and moved down the mountain on the Boonsboro' road to the point where the horses of the dismounted sharpshooters were stationed. The enemy were at the forks of the Harper's Ferry and Boonsboro' roads before many of the cavalry reached it—the infantry having retired in great disorder, and the cavalry were the last to give up their position. In this hot engagement, the Second and Twelfth Virginia cavalry behaved with commendable coolness and gallantry, inflicting great injury with their long range guns upon the enemy, and their exertions were ably seconded by the troops under Colonel Parham, who held his position most gallantly until overpowered.

Hearing of the attack at Crampton's gap, I rode at full speed to reach that point, and met General Cobb's command, just after dark, retreating in disorder down Pleasant valley. He represented the enemy as only two hundred yards behind, and in overwhelming force. I immediately halted his command, and disposed men upon each side of the road to meet the enemy, and a battery, which I had accidentally met with, was placed in position commanding the road. The enemy not advancing, I sent out parties to reconnoitre, who found no enemy within a mile. Pickets were thrown out, and the command was left in partial repose for the night. The next morning, more infantry and a portion of the cavalry having been brought up to this point, preparations were made to repulse any attack—Major-General R. H. Anderson being now in immediate command at this point. The battle of Boonsboro' or South Mountain having taken place the evening previous, resulted unfavorably

to us, and the troops occupying that line were on the march to Sharpsburg.

The garrison at Harper's Ferry surrendered during the forenoon. Late on the afternoon previous, Brigadier-General Fitz. Lee arrived at Boonsboro' and reported to the Commanding General, having been unable to accomplish the object of his mission, which his report will more fully explain.

His command was assigned to the important and difficult duty of occupying the line of battle of the infantry to enable it to withdraw during the night, and early next morning his command was charged with bringing up the rear of that column to Sharpsburg, while Hampton accomplished the same for McLaws' command moving out of Pleasant Valley to Harper's Ferry. I reported in person to General Jackson at Harper's Ferry, and thence rode, at his request, to the Commanding General at Sharpsburg, to communicate to him General J.'s views and information.

Our army being in line of battle on the heights overlooking the Antietam, I was assigned to the left, where Brigadier-General Fitz. Lee's brigade took position after his severe engagement near Boonsboro' between the enemy and his rear guard, Munford's small command being on the right.

On the afternoon of the 16th, the enemy was discovered moving a column across the Antietam to the pike, with the view of turning our left beyond the Dunkard church. This was duly reported, and the movement watched. A little skirmishing took place before night. I moved the cavalry still farther to the left, making way for our infantry, and crowned a commanding hill with artillery, ready for the attack in the morning. General Jackson had arrived in time from Harper's Ferry, with a part of his command, on the night before to take position on this line, and the attack began very early next morning. The cavalry was held as a support for the artillery, which was very advantageously posted so as to bring an enfilading fire upon the enemy's right. About this time, Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Thornton, of the Third Virginia cavalry, was mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment. To the service he was a brave and devoted member. In him one of the brightest ornaments of the State has fallen.

This fire was kept up with terrible effect upon the enemy; and the position of the artillery being somewhat endangered, Early's brigade was sent to me by General Jackson as additional support. The enemy had advanced too far into the woods near the Dunkard



church for the fire to be continued without danger of harming our own men. I accordingly withdrew the batteries to a position further to the rear, where our own line could be seen, and ordered General Early to rejoin his division, with the exception of the Thirteenth Virginia infantry, commanded by Captain Winston, which was retained as a support for the artillery.

The artillery opened from its new position at close range upon the enemy, with still more terrible effect than before: the Thirteenth Virginia infantry being within musket range, did telling execution. Early's division now pouring a deadly fire into their front, while the artillery and its support were bearing so heavily upon their flank, the enemy soon broke in confusion, and were pursued for half a mile along the Williamsport turnpike. I recognized in this pursuit part of Barksdale's and part of Semmes' brigades, and I also got hold of one regiment of Ransom's brigade, which I posted in an advantageous position on the extreme left flank, after the pursuit had been checked by the enemy's reserve artillery coming into action. Having informed General Jackson of what had transpired, I was directed by him to hold this advance position, and that he would send all the infantry he could get in order to follow up the success. I executed this order, keeping the cavalry well out to the left, and awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. These reinforcements were, however, diverted to another part of the field, and no further engagement took place on this part of the field beyond a desultory artillery fire.

On the next day it was determined, the enemy not again attacking, to turn the enemy's right. In this movement I was honored with the advance. In endeavoring to pass along up the river bank, however, I found that the river made such an abrupt bend that the enemy's batteries were within 800 yards of the brink of the stream, which would have made it impossible to have succeeded in the movement proposed, and it was accordingly abandoned.

The Commanding General having decided to recross the Potomac, the delicate and difficult duty of covering this movement was assigned to Brigadier-General Fitz. Lee, while I was directed to ford the river that afternoon with Hampton's brigade, at an obscure ford, and proceeding to Williamsport, cross the river again at that point so as to create a diversion in favor of the movement of the army. Hampton's brigade did not reach the ford until dark, and as the ford was very obscure and rough, many got over their depth and had to swim the river. The duty assigned to Brigadier-General Fitz. Lee



was accomplished with entire success, and he withdrew his command safely to the south side of the Potomac on the morning of the 19th.

Hampton's brigade crossed the Potomac a short distance above Williamsport, while a part of the Twelfth Virginia cavalry dashed across the river immediately at Williamsport, chasing a few of the enemy's pickets from the place. I was also aided in this demonstration by a battalion of infantry, under Captain Randolph, of the Second Virginia, also by a detachment of the Eleventh Georgia, and it may be by small detachments of other regiments, and a section of the Salem artillery, and one of the Second company Howitzers.

The bridge over the canal was destroyed, but a very good road was constructed, without much labor, under the aqueduct, over the Conococheague. Having moved out the command, including Hampton's brigade, upon the ridges overlooking Williamsport, active demonstrations were made toward the enemy.

On the 20th the enemy were drawn toward my position in heavy force, Couch's division in advance. Showing a bold front, we maintained our position and kept the enemy at bay until dark, when, having skirmished all day, we withdrew to the south bank of the Potomac, without loss.

During the Maryland campaign my command did not suffer on any *one* day as much as their comrades of other arms, but theirs was the sleepless watch and the harassing daily "*petite guerre*," in which the aggregate of casualties for the month sums up heavily. There was not a single day from the time my command crossed the Potomac till it recrossed, that it was not engaged with the enemy, and at Sharpsburg was several times subjected to severe shelling. Their services were indispensable to every success attained, and the officers and men of the cavalry division recur with pride to the Maryland campaign of '62.

I regret exceedingly that I have not the means of speaking more in detail of the brave men of other commands whose meritorious conduct was witnessed both at Sharpsburg and Williamsport, but whose names owing to the lapse of time cannot be now recalled, and I have no reports to assist me. Brigadier-General Early at the former place behaved with great coolness and good judgment, particularly after he came in command of his division, and Colonel (since General) William Smith, Forty-ninth Virginia infantry, was conspicuously brave and self-possessed.

One of the regiments of Ransom's brigade, also becoming detached from the brigade, behaved with great gallantry, and for a long time held an important detached position on the extreme left unaided.

The gallant Pelham displayed all those noble qualities which have made him immortal. He had under his command batteries from every portion of General Jackson's command. The batteries of Poague, Pegram and Carrington, the only ones which now recur to me, did splendid service, as also did the Stuart horse artillery, all under Pelham. The hill held on the extreme left so long and so gallantly by artillery alone, was essential to the maintenance of our position.

Major Heros Von Borcke displayed his usual skill, courage and energy. His example was highly valuable to the troops.

Cadet W. Q. Hullihen, Confederate States army, was particularly distinguished on the field of Sharpsburg for his coolness, and his valuable services as acting aid-de-camp. I deem it proper to mention here also a young lad named Randolph, of Fauquier, who, apparently about 12 years of age, brought me several messages from General Jackson under circumstances of great personal peril, and delivered his dispatches with a clearness and intelligence highly creditable to him.

Private — —, Cobb's Georgia legion, one of my couriers, was killed while behaving with the most conspicuous bravery, having borrowed a horse to ride to the field. He had been sent to post a battery of artillery from his native State.

Captain Frayser, signal corps, rendered important services to the Commanding General from a mountain overlooking the enemy on the Antietam.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. E. B. STUART, *Major-General.*

Colonel R. H. CHILTON, *Chief of Staff, Army Northern Virginia.*

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## Field Telegrams.

[A deeply interesting volume might be made by collecting together the field telegrams and letters sent by our leading Generals on the eve of or during important battles. Unfortunately the full material for such a volume has been destroyed, or is scattered so widely that it would be almost impossible to collect it. We have in our archives, however, a large amount of such material, and propose, from time to time, to give some specimens of it. We have recently received from Mr. R. M. J. Paynter, of this city, the loan of files of telegrams sent principally from army headquarters on the south side of the James during the summer of 1864. The telegrams themselves (written generally on scraps of Confederate paper, and frequently in the autograph of the officer sending them), possess a curious interest. They are valuable as giving the information received of the movements and intentions of the enemy, and the consequent orders in reference to the movements of our troops. We give the following selections from these telegrams.]

HEADQUARTERS DREWRY'S BLUFF,  
May 10—1 P. M.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
*President C. S. A., Richmond:*

I have just received the following dispatch from General Ransom: "Thus far we are doing well; the fight is progressing." This is about all the information I can give you.

Very respectfully,

G. H. TERRETT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,  
12 K. 45, P. M. 1, via Mc2d.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

It would be disadvantageous to abandon line between Richmond and Petersburg; but as two-thirds of Butler's force has joined Grant, can you not leave sufficient guard to move with balance of your command to north side of James river and take command of right wing of army?

R. E. LEE, *General*.

Official: W. H. TAYLOR, *A. A. G.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,  
7 K. A. M.

General R. E. LEE:

I have ordered a forced reconnoissance to ascertain more of enemy's position and condition. Have ordered Ransom's brigade to Bottom's bridge, as requested by General Bragg. I am willing

to do anything for our succor, but cannot leave my department without orders of War Department.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

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SHADY GROVE CHURCH, 1st June, 4 K. P. M.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Hancock House* :

General Grant appears to be gradually approaching the York River railroad, whether with the view of touching James river or not, I cannot ascertain. I am ignorant of the movements of the enemy in your front, or whether it would be in your power to take position north of James river.

R. E. LEE, *General*.

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DREWRY'S BLUFF, 4 A. M., 16th June, '64.

General B. BRAGG, *Richmond* :

Just arrived at this point with Pickett's division; have informed General Beauregard. Direct to me here.

R. E. LEE.

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DREWRY'S BLUFF, 16th June, '64.

General A. P. HILL,

*Riddel's Shops, via Savage Station* :

Send a brigade to vicinity of New Market station, intersection of Kingsland and New Market roads.

R. E. LEE.

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DREWRY'S BLUFF, 9.40, 16 June, '64.

General BEAUREGARD, *Petersburg* :

Please inform me of condition of affairs. Pickett's division is in vicinity of your lines and front of Bermuda.

R. E. LEE.

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DREWRY'S BLUFF, 10.30 A. M., 16th June, '64.

General BEAUREGARD, *Petersburg* :

Your dispatch of 9.45 receive; it is the first that has come to hand. I do not know the position of Grant's army; cannot strip north bank of James river; have you not force sufficient?

R. E. LEE.

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DREWRY'S BLUFF, 3 P. M., 16th June.

General—Dispatches 12.45 received. Pickett had passed this place at date of my first dispatch. I did not receive your notice of intended evacuation till 2 A. M.; troops were then at Malvern Hills, four miles from me. Am glad to hear you can hold Petersburg. Hope you will drive the enemy. Have not heard of Grant's crossing James river.

R. E. LEE.

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16th June, '64, 4 P. M.

General BEAUREGARD, *Petersburg*:

The transports you mentioned have probably returned Butler's troops. Has Grant been seen crossing James river?

R. E. LEE.

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HEADQUARTERS DREWRY'S BLUFF,  
5.30 P. M., 16th June, '64.

Mr. D. H. WOOD,

*Transportation Office, Richmond, Virginia*:

Trains are not wanted at Rice's turnout, about which inquiry was made this morning; do not send them.

R. E. LEE, *General*.

Official: W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

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DREWRY'S BLUFF, June 16th, '64, 8 P. M.

General WADE HAMPTON, *Pole Cat Station*:

Dispatches of to-day received. Our cavalry north and south of Chickahominy have been advised of movements of bearer of dispatches; also to endeavor to ascertain movements of Sheridan, and to unite with you when practicable to crush him. Keep them advised of his movements.

R. E. LEE.

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DREWRY'S BLUFF, Midnight, 16th June, '64.

*President or Superintendent Richmond and*

*Petersburg Railroad, Richmond, Virginia*:

The line of breastworks across Bermuda Neck is being reoccupied by our troops. General Anderson reports that the enemy tore up and burned about half a mile of the railroad below Walthall

junction. Preparations should be made to repair this portion of the track as soon as it is practicable.

R. E. LEE, *General.*

Official: W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

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DREWRY'S BLUFF, June 17th, 1864, 6 A. M.

E. H. GILL, *Superintendent Richmond and  
Petersburg Railroad, Richmond, Virginia:*

About half a mile of railroad at Port Walthall junction was torn up yesterday by enemy during their temporary possession. Please replace the rails and open the road at once.

R. E. LEE.

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DREWRY'S BLUFF, June 17th, '64, 6 A. M.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Petersburg:*

I am delighted at your repulse of the enemy. Endeavor to recover your lines. Can you ascertain any thing of Grant's movements? I am cut off now from all information. At 11 P. M. last night we took the original line of breastworks at Howlett's house, and the rest of the line is being recovered. I have directed that the battery of heavy artillery be re-established, and the rails at Walthall junction be replaced and the road reopened.

R. E. LEE.

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HEADQUARTERS CLAY'S HOUSE,  
10.30 A. M., 17th June, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond, Virginia:*

At 11 o'clock last night took breastworks at Howlett's house; other portions of same line were retaken. Pickett's division now occupies trenches from Howlett's to front of Clay's; Field's division is on the right, but I believe whole of front line not occupied. Battery at Howlett's is being re-established.

Saw five vessels sunk by enemy in French's reach. Behind lie the monitors; counted ten (10) steamers within the reach. Enemy made two attacks last night on Beauregard, but were repulsed with loss; 400 prisoners, including 11 commissioned officers captured. He has not entirely recovered his original position. Some fighting has occurred there this morning without result. Have ordered

railroad at Port Walthall destroyed by enemy yesterday to be repaired and reopened.

R. E. LEE, *General*.

Official: W. H. TAYLOR, *A. A. G.*

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CLAY'S HOUSE, 10.45 A. M., 17th June, '64.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Petersburg*:

Battery at Howlett's is being re-established; hope your new line will protect the city. I would recommend it being established sufficiently in advance. Your line from Howlett's to Clay's is re-occupied. Enemy still hold some portion on right of Clay's.

R. E. LEE.

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CLAY'S HOUSE, 12 M., 17th June, '64.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Petersburg, Virginia*:

Telegrams of 9 A. M. received. Until I can get more definite information of Grant's movements, I do not think it prudent to draw more troops to this side of the river.

R. E. LEE.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,  
June 17th, 1864.

General WADE HAMPTON,

*Vernon Church, via Hanover Junction:*

Grant's army is chiefly on south side of James river. Chambliss has been ordered to co-operate with you. Communicate with him.

R. E. LEE.

Official: C. S. VENABLE, *A. D. C.*

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CLAY'S HOUSE, 1.45 P. M., 17th June, '64.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Petersburg, Virginia*:

Fifth corps (Warren's) crossed Chickahominy at Long bridge on 13th; was driven from Riddel's shop by General Hill, leaving many dead and prisoners on our hands. That night it marched to Westover. Some prisoners were taken from it on the 14th; have not heard of it since. All prisoners taken here are from Tenth corps.

R. E. LEE, *General*.

Official: W. H. TAYLOR, *A. A. G.*



CLAY'S HOUSE, 3.30 P. M., 17th June, '64.

Major-General W. H. F. LEE,  
*Malvern Hill, via Meadow Station :*

Push after enemy, and endeavor to ascertain what has become of Grant's army. Inform General Hill.

R. E. LEE.

---

Lieutenant-General A. P. HILL,  
*Riddel's Shop, via Meadow Station, Y. R. R. R. :*

As soon as you can ascertain that Grant has crossed James river, move up to Chaffin's Bluff, and be prepared to cross.

R. E. LEE.

Official: W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

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CLAY'S HOUSE, 4.30 P. M., 17th June, '64.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Petersburg, Virginia :*

Have no information of Grant's crossing James river, but upon your report have ordered troops up to Chaffin's Bluff.

R. E. LEE, *General.*

Official: W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

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CLAY'S HOUSE, 4.30 P. M., 17th June, '64.

Lieutenant-General A. P. HILL,  
*Riddel's Shop, via Meadow Station :*

General Beauregard reports large number of Grant's troops crossed James river above Fort Powhatan yesterday. If you have nothing contradictory of this, move to Chaffin's Bluff.

R. E. LEE, *General.*

Official: W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

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CLAY'S HOUSE, 5 P. M., 17th June, '64.

His Excellency JEFF. DAVIS,  
*Richmond, Virginia :*

At 4 P. M. assaulted that portion of our front line held by enemy and drove him from it; we again have the entire line from Howlett's to Dunn's mill.

R. E. LEE, *General.*

Official: W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

## Editorial Paragraphs.

WE CONSOLIDATE OUR MAY AND JUNE NUMBERS, and will be thus enabled to make our issue hereafter the 1st instead of the last of the month, as many of our readers seem to prefer. It is all the same to our subscribers, and they will not object to our issuing the two under one cover since it is a convenience at this time to us.

THE NATION has very quietly refused to accept our challenge to a full discussion of the question of the "Treatment of Prisoners" during the war. Immediately after the appearance of our last issue containing our reply to its review, we addressed them the following private letter :

OFFICE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
No. 7 STATE CAPITOL,  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, April 27th, 1877.

*Editors The Nation :*

I send you by this mail a copy of the April number of our monthly "*Southern Historical Society Papers*," which is just out.

You will find that we publish in full in this number your reply to our papers on the Treatment of Prisoners, with such comments as we think proper, and that we propose to you a full discussion of the whole question, promising to publish your articles in full *if you will reciprocate*.

Awaiting your reply, I am, yours very respectfully,

J. WILLIAM JONES,  
*Secretary Southern Historical Society.*

To this letter we have received no reply.

But in *The Nation* for May 10th, we find the following among the notes : "The April number of the '*Southern Historical Society Papers*' republishes in full the criticism published in these columns of its articles on the 'Treatment of Prisoners at the South,' with comments. It proposes a full discussion 'of the 'whole question,' promising to 'publish your [our] articles in full,' provided 'you [we] will reciprocate.' We are compelled to decline this polite offer for want of space."

"Want of space" is a very good excuse; but there are those (unreasoning "Rebels" the *Nation* would probably call them) who will be uncharitable enough to conclude that the real reason why this able champion declines the discussion is not so much "want of space" as the *want of facts and arguments to put into the space*—that *The Nation* is more fully convinced than it is

willing to admit that "the stain upon the National honor" can be best "wiped out," not by a manly discussion, but by silence and forgetfulness.

For ourselves, while we claim no special experience or skill in the field of polemics, we feel that our position on this question is so impregably fortified by the facts, that we stand ready to defend it against all comers.

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THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES is publishing a series of "annals of the war" written by both Confederate and Federal actors in the great drama. The papers are well written, and exceedingly interesting, and some of them valuable contributions to the history of the stirring events to which they relate. At some future time we propose to notice some of the articles in detail. But we can only say now that Confederates will thank the *Times* for allowing its readers to see so much of our side of the story (e. g., Judge Ould's able and unanswerable statement of the "Exchange" question). We are very glad to be able to see the other side presented in papers which are, in the main, so courteous, and which are so much fairer than our experience has led us to expect from that side.

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THE APPRECIATION OF COMPETENT JUDGES of the work in which we are engaged has been very gratifying. Not only has the *press* been warm in its commendation of the interest and value of our work, but we have also received private assurances from leading Confederates, from friends in Europe, and from prominent Northern soldiers, that our publications have been of great historic value. We have rarely alluded to this in our *Papers*, and do it now only because we feel that we ought to let our readers see the following letter from ex-President Davis, whose opinions in reference to anything pertaining to Confederate history ought to have (and do have) the highest consideration with our people.

We give his letter entire, and beg that our friends will catch its spirit, and give us *practical* proof of their interest by sustaining us in our work, and asking others to help us.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, HARRISON COUNTY, MISS.,  
15th May, 1877.

Rev. J. WILLIAM JONES, *Secretary*:

My Dear Sir—I have read with great satisfaction the back numbers of the *Papers of the Southern Historical Society*. The future historian, to do justice to our cause and conduct, will require the material which can only be furnished by contemporaneous witnesses, and a great debt is due to the Society, and especially to you, for what you have done and are doing to save, while there is yet time, the scattered records and unwritten recollections of the events of the war against the Southern States.

Various causes, and not the least among them, such entire confidence in the righteousness of our cause as gives assurance of a favorable verdict, have prevented our people from presenting, or even carefully preserving, the material on which the verdict must be rendered by future generations.

The Society has done much in exposing and refuting the current slanders in regard to the treatment of prisoners of war. That was most needful for the restoration of good feeling, and should be welcome, beyond the limits of the vindicated, even to all who respect truth and eschew deception.

There are many brilliant exploits, concerning some of which there are no official reports extant. In such cases, the recollection of actors would be a valuable contribution to our war history. You have done so much to excite a willingness to furnish the material for history, that it may be hoped you will be able to draw from those to whom it is rather a dread than a pleasure to see themselves "in print," special statements, such as any one can prepare who can write a business letter. It is not syle, but facts which are to be regarded.

With the hope that the interest felt by the public in the patriotic work of the Society will be increased by the manifestation of its power for usefulness, and with cordial regard for you personally,

I am, yours faithfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR ARCHIVES continue to come in and are always acceptable.

Since our last we acknowledge, among others, the following :

*From Yates Snowden, Esq., of Charleston, South Carolina*—"Bible View of Slavery, by Rev. M. J. Raphall, M. A., Ph. Dr., Rabbi preacher at the Synagogue, Green street, New York. Declaration of the causes of the Secession of South Carolina, together with the Ordinance of Secession and its signers. Address of the people of South Carolina to the people of the slaveholding States; printed by order of the Convention in 1860. Fast-day sermon of Rev. James H. Elliott, November 21st, 1860. Report on the address of a portion of the members of the General Assembly of Georgia, 1860. The Battle of Fort Sumpter, April 13th, 1861. The correspondence of the Commissioners of South Carolina and the President of the United States, together with the statement of Messrs. Miles and Keitt. Hon. Jere Black on Wilson and Stanton, and Thurlow Weed on Early Incidents of the Rebellion. Journal of the Proceedings of the General Council of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Confederate States of America, held in Augusta, Georgia, November 12-22, 1862. In Memoriam of George Alfred Trenholm. Ninth Annual Report of the "Home" for the Mothers, Widows and Daughters of the Confederate soldiers. Map of Mobile Bay. Map of Charleston Harbor. Mr. Snowden has been a warm friend of the Society, and a frequent contributor to its archives.

*From Graves Renfroe, Esq., of Talladega, Alabama*—"The Cradle of the Confederacy," or the Times of Troup, Quitman and Yancey, by Joseph Hodgson, of Mobile, Alabama, 1876. Speech of Hon. William L. Yancey, of Alabama, delivered in the National Democratic Convention, Charleston, April 28th, 1860.

*From Rev. H. E. Hayden, Brownsville, Pennsylvania*—Report of Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania for 1863.

*From ex-Governor John Letcher*—Report of General Charles Dimmock, Chief of Ordnance of Virginia, of February 9th, 1863. Governor Letcher

is constantly placing the Society under obligations for valuable papers and documents, and promises still others in future.

*Major J. M. McCue, of Rockingham*—Several newspapers of value.

*From Graham Daves, Esq., of Wilmington, North Carolina*—Roster of the Confederate officers who, while prisoners of war, were placed under fire of our own guns at Morris Island.

*From Colonel William Allan, of Baltimore (former Chief of Ordnance, Second Corps, Army Northern Virginia)*—Two papers on the battle of Gettysburg—valuable additions to our series.

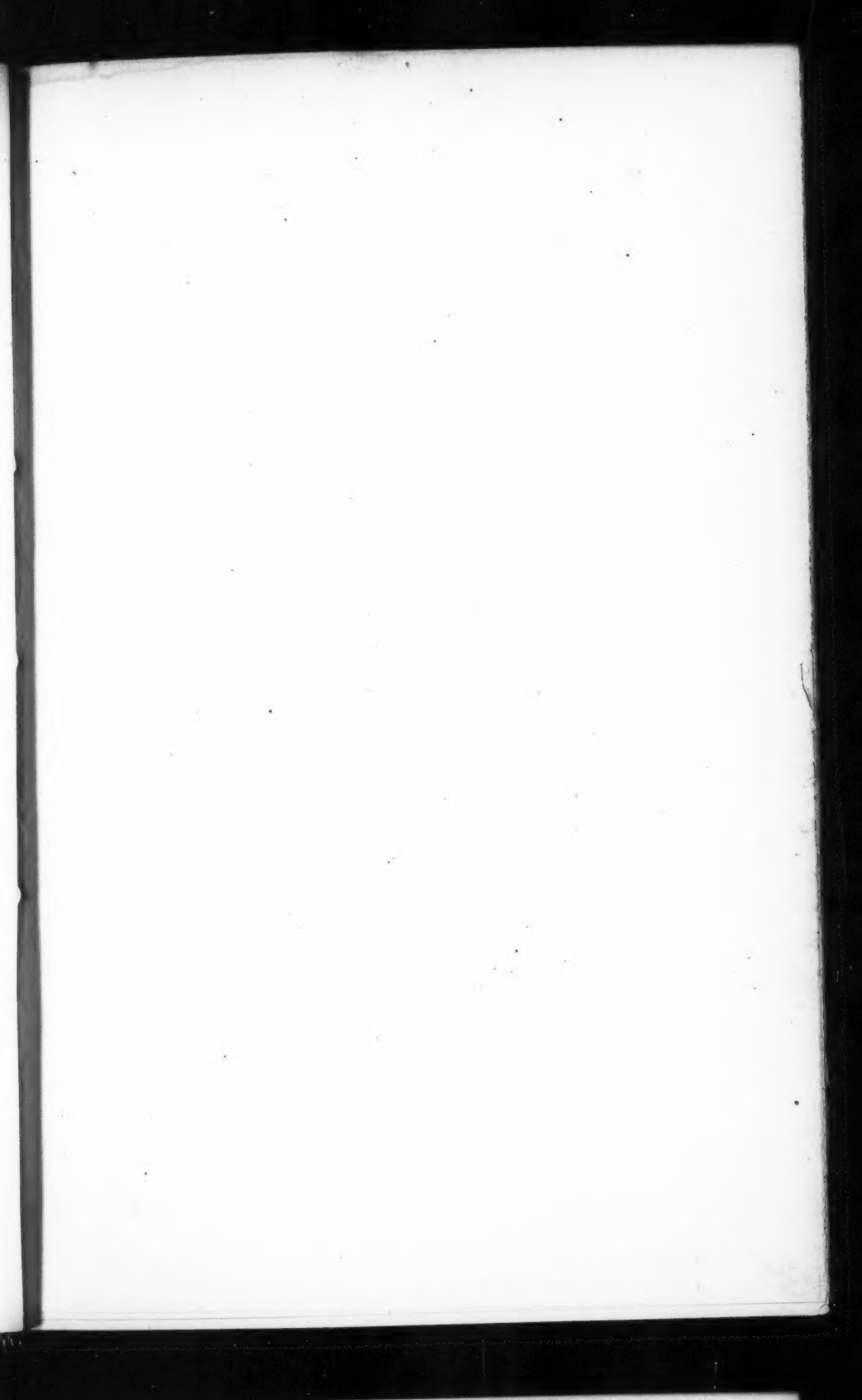
*From Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati*—The Washington-Crawford letters concerning Western lands, arranged and annotated by C. W. Butterfield.

*From R. M. J. Paynter, Esq., of Richmond*—The loan of files of telegrams sent from the Confederate army headquarters on the south side of James river, May, June, August and September, 1864. Many of these telegrams are autographs of Generals R. E. Lee, Beauregard, Ransom, Hoke, Heth, Pickett, &c., and are both interesting and valuable.

*From the Wisconsin State Historical Society*—"Catalogue" for 1873-1875, in three volumes.

*From General C. M. Wilcox*—A paper on the defence of Fort Gregg.

*From Captain W. L. Ritter, Secretary Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland*—Resolutions passed by the Society on the death of General Cooper.



## REGIMENTS, &amp;c.—CONTINUED.

N <sup>o</sup> .	STATE.	COMMAND.	ARM OF SERVICE.	COMMANDER.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
21st	Virginia.....	Regiment.....	Infantry.....	{ Col. W. A. Witcher.....	Dec. 1, 1862.	
22d	"	"	"	{ Col. John M. Patton.....	Nov. 13, 1861.	
23d	"	"	"	{ Col. Geo. S. Patton.....	Nov. 13, 1861.	Promoted Brigadier-General, Major-General and Lieutenant-General.
24th	"	"	"	{ Col. A. G. Tullaferris.....	Apr. 15, 1862.	Promoted Brigadier-General.
				{ Col. Jubal A. Early.....	May 9, 1861.	
25th	"	"	"	{ Col. W. R. Terry.....	Sept. 21, 1861.	
26th	"	"	"	{ Col. Richard L. Maury.....	May 21, 1862.	
27th	"	"	"	{ Col. F. C. Hawley.....	Jan. 25, 1862.	
28th	"	"	"	{ Col. Geo. H. Smith.....	Jan. 25, 1862.	
29th	"	"	"	{ Col. P. R. Page.....	May 13, 1862.	
30th	"	"	"	{ Col. C. A. Crump.....	Nov. 19, 1862.	Promoted Brigadier-General.
31st	"	"	"	{ Col. John Echols.....	Nov. 19, 1862.	
32d	"	"	"	{ Col. R. C. Allen.....	Apr. 29, 1862.	
33d	"	"	"	{ Col. J. A. G. Smith.....	Apr. 10, 1863.	
34th	"	"	"	{ Col. A. C. Moore.....	Apr. 10, 1863.	
35th	"	"	"	{ Col. A. T. Harrison.....	Apr. 13, 1862.	
36th	"	"	"	{ Col. Jno. S. Hoffman.....	May 1, 1862.	The 30th Virginia regiment (mounted) was the first and only mounted regiment which the State of Virginia organized up to the Battle of First Manassas. It was commanded by Col. R. C. W. Radford.
37th	"	"	"	{ Col. E. B. Montague.....	May 21, 1862.	
38th	"	"	"	{ Col. A. W. Holliday.....	Feb. 1, 1863.	
39th	"	"	"	{ Col. A. W. Holliday.....	Feb. 1, 1863.	
40th	"	"	"	{ Col. J. H. Ward.....	July 16, 1861.	Promoted Brigadier-General.
41st	"	"	"	{ Col. Jno. McCausland.....	June 20, 1862.	
42d	"	"	"	{ Col. T. V. Williams.....	July 1, 1861.	Disbanded.
43d	"	"	"	{ Col. E. C. Edmonds.....	July 1, 1861.	
44th	"	"	"	{ Col. J. M. Brocktonboro.....	July 1, 1861.	
45th	"	"	"	{ Col. Wm. Allen Parham.....	July 29, 1862.	Promoted Brigadier-General.
46th	"	"	"	{ Col. J. R. Chambers.....	Feb. 24, 1863.	Disbanded.
47th	"	"	"	{ Col. R. W. Withers.....	Feb. 24, 1863.	
48th	"	"	"	{ Col. Jesse Burks.....	Feb. 24, 1863.	
49th	"	"	"	{ Col. J. S. Hubbard.....	Feb. 24, 1863.	
50th	"	"	"	{ Col. W. C. Scott.....	Feb. 24, 1863.	





## REGIMENTS, &amp;c.—CONTINUED.

NO.	STATE.	COMMAND.	ARM OF SERVICE.	COMMANDER.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
10th	Virginia.....	Battalion.....	Artillery.....	Major W. O. Allen.....	.....	
11th	".....	".....	Cavalry.....	Major B. F. Bradley.. ..	.....	
12th	".....	".....	Artillery.....	Major F. J. Boggs.....	.....	
13th	".....	".....	".....	Major J. Floyd King.....	.....	
14th	".....	".....	Cavalry.....	Major E. Burroughs.....	.....	
15th	".....	".....	".....	Major John Chickett.....	.....	

CONFEDERATE REGIMENTS.

No.	CONFEDERATE.	COMMAND.	ARM OF SERVICE.	COMMANDER.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
1st	Confederate.....	Regiment.....	Infantry.....	Col. George A. Smith.....	.....	Promoted Brigadier-General.
2d	".....	".....	".....	Col. Thos. H. Mangum.....	.....	
3d	".....	".....	".....	Col. Jas. B. Johnson.....	.....	
4th	".....	".....	".....	Col. C. C. Henderson.....	.....	
5th	".....	".....	".....	Col. W. C. Claiborne.....	.....	
6th	".....	".....	".....	Col. W. B. Wade.....	.....	
7th	".....	".....	Partisan Rangers.....	Col. J. Smith.....	.....	
8th	".....	".....	Cavalry.....	Col. C. T. Goode.....	.....	
9th	".....	".....	".....	Col. Jas. Howard.....	.....	
10th	".....	".....	".....	Col. Geo. T. Cox.....	.....	
11th	".....	".....	".....	Col. W. N. Estes.....	.....	
12th	".....	".....	".....	Col. F. Dumontel.....	.....	
13th	".....	".....	".....		.....	
14th	".....	".....	".....		.....	

LEGIONS IN CONFEDERATE SERVICE.

No.	NAME.	STATE.	ORGANIZATION.	COMMANDER.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
1st	Hilliard's.....	Alabama.....	Legion.....	Col. Jack Thornton.....	.....	
2d	Cianton's.....	".....	".....	Col. J. H. Cianton.....	.....	
3d	Cobb's.....	Georgia.....	".....	Col. P. M. B. Young.....	.....	
4th	Phillips'.....	".....	".....	Col. E. S. Barkly.....	.....	
5th	Miles'.....	Louisiana.....	".....	Col. Wm. R. Miles.....	.....	
6th	Thomas'.....	Mississippi.....	".....	Col. E. R. Sang.....	.....	
7th	Thomas'.....	North Carolina.....	".....	Col. W. H. Thomas.....	.....	
8th	Hampton's.....	".....	".....	Col. M. W. Gary.....	.....	
9th	Holcombe's.....	".....	".....	Col. W. P. Shingler.....	.....	
10th	Waul's.....	Texas.....	".....	Col. T. N. Waul.....	.....	

## COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE

RANK.	NAME.	STATE WHERE BORN.	STATE FROM WHICH APPOINTED.
Admiral.....	Franklin Buchanan.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....
Captain.....	Lawrence Rousseau.....	Louisiana.....	Louisiana.....
".....	French Forrest.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	Josiah Tattnall.....	Georgia.....	Georgia.....
".....	V. M. Randolph.....	Virginia.....	Alabama.....
".....	George N. Hollins.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....
".....	D. N. Ingraham.....	South Carolina.....	South Carolina.....
".....	Samuel Barron.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	William F. Lynch.....	".....	".....
".....	Isaac S. Sterett.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....
".....	S. S. Lee.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	William C. Whittle.....	".....	".....
".....	Raphael Semmes.....	Maryland.....	Alabama.....
Captain in Pro. Navy.....	William W. Hunter.....	Louisiana.....	Louisiana.....
".....	E. Farrand.....	New York.....	Florida.....
".....	John R. Tucker.....	D. C.....	Virginia.....
Commander.....	S. S. Lee.....	Virginia.....	".....
".....	William C. Whittle.....	".....	".....
".....	Robert D. Thorburn.....	".....	".....
".....	Robert G. Robb.....	".....	".....
".....	W. W. Hunter.....	Pennsylvania.....	Louisiana.....
".....	Murray Mason.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	E. Farrand.....	New York.....	Florida.....
".....	C. H. McBialr.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....
".....	A. B. Fairfax.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	Richard L. Page.....	".....	".....
".....	Frederick Chaffard.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....
".....	Arthur Sinclair.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	C. H. Kennedy.....	".....	North Carolina.....
".....	Thomas W. Brent.....	D. C.....	Florida.....
".....	John K. Mitchell.....	North Carolina.....	".....
".....	Matthew F. Maury.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	John R. Tucker.....	D. C.....	".....
".....	Thomas Jeff. Page.....	Virginia.....	".....
".....	George Minot.....	".....	".....
".....	R. F. Pinckney.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....
".....	Thomas R. Rootes.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	H. J. Hartstene.....	South Carolina.....	South Carolina.....
".....	James L. Henderson.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	William T. Muse.....	North Carolina.....	North Carolina.....
".....	Thomas T. Hunter.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	James W. Cooke.....	North Carolina.....	North Carolina.....
".....	C. F. M. Spotswood.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	Isaac N. Brown.....	Kentucky.....	Mississipp.....
".....	William L. Maury.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	John N. Maffit.....	Ireland.....	North Carolina.....
".....	Joseph N. Barney.....	Maryland.....	Maryland.....
".....	C. Ap. R. Jones.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	J. Taylor Wood.....	N. W. T.....	Louisiana.....
Com'r for the War.....	James D. Bullock.....	Georgia.....	Georgia.....
".....	James H. North.....	South Carolina.....	South Carolina.....
".....	Robert B. Pegram.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
".....	John M. Brooke.....	Florida.....	Florida.....
".....	William A. Webb.....	Virginia.....	Virginia.....
Com'r in Pro. Navy.....	George T. Sinclair.....	".....	".....
".....	William T. Glassell.....	".....	Alabama.....

First Lieutenants.....	77	Assistant Surgeons for the War.....	11
First Lieutenants Provisional Navy.....	2	Paymasters.....	12
Second Lieutenants.....	23	Assistant Paymasters.....	25
Lieutenants for the War.....	46	Masters in the line of promotion.....	16
Surgeons.....	23	Masters not in the line of promotion.....	46
Passed Assistant Surgeons.....	10	Passed Midshipmen.....	11
Assistant Surgeons.....	30	Midshipmen, Third Class, Senior.....	36

## NAVY OF THE COFEDERATE STATES JANUARY 1, 1864.

ORIGINAL-ENTRY INTO SERVICE OF C. S. N.	DATE OF PRESENT COMMISSION.	DATE OF RANK.	PRESENT DUTY.
Sept. 5, 1861.	Aug. 21, 1862.	Aug. 21, 1862.	Commanding at Mobile.
Mch. 26, 1861.	Oct. 23, 1862.	Mch. 26, 1861.	Waiting orders.
June 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding James River squadron.
Mch. 26, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding naval station at Savannah.
" "	" "	" "	Waiting orders.
June 23, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding naval station at Charleston.
Mch. 26, 1861.	" "	" "	Abroad.
June 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding naval defences of North Carolina.
" "	" "	" "	Waiting orders.
" 11, 1861.	" "	Feb. 8, 1862.	Commanding at Drewry's Bluff.
" "	" "	" "	Waiting orders.
Mch. 26, 1861.	Aug. 25, 1862.	Aug. 21, 1862.	Commanding Confederate steamer Alabama.
June 6, 1861.	Jan. 7, 1864.	May 13, 1863.	Commanding naval squadron at Savannah.
Mch. 26, 1861.	" "	" "	Special service.
June 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding naval squadron at Charleston.
" 11, 1861.	June 21, 1861.	Mch. 26, 1861.	Commanding at Drewry's Bluff.
" "	" "	" "	Waiting orders.
" 15, 1861.	Oct. 23, 1862.	" "	Naval station, Savannah.
" 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding navy yard, Rocketts.
" 6, 1861.	June 6, 1861.	" "	Commanding squadron, Savannah.
" 10, 1861.	Oct. 23, 1862.	" "	Naval rendezvous, Richmond.
Mch. 26, 1861.	June 6, 1861.	" "	Special service.
Oct. 19, 1861.	Oct. 23, 1862.	" "	Commanding Confederate steamer Tuscaluza.
June 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Special service.
" 15, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding naval station, Charlotte, N. C.
" 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Naval battery, Drewry's Bluff.
" 25, 1861.	" "	" "	Special service.
" 26, 1861.	" "	" "	Recruiting service, Macon, Georgia.
Nov. 11, 1861.	" "	" "	Naval squadron, Mobile.
June 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Office of Orders and Detail.
" "	" "	" "	Special service.
" " =	June 6, 1861.	" "	Commanding squadron, Charleston.
" "	Oct. 23, 1862.	" "	Special service.
" 24, 1861.	" "	" "	Waiting orders.
" 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding Confederate steamer Savannah.
Mch. 26, 1861.	" "	" "	Special orders.
June 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Waiting orders.
" 24, 1861.	" "	" "	Army duty.
" 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding steamer North Carolina.
" 11, 1861.	July 15, 1862.	July 15, 1862.	Commanding steamer Chicora.
" 10, 1861.	Feb. 13, 1863.	Aug. 25, 1862.	Commanding steamer Albemarle.
" 6, 1861.	Aug. 25, 1862.	" "	Recruiting service, Raleigh.
" 10, 1861.	Feb. 17, 1863.	Feb. 17, 1863.	Commanding steamer Charleston.
May 8, 1861.	Apr. 29, 1863.	Apr. 29, 1863.	Commanding steamer Georgia.
July 2, 1861.	" "	" "	Waiting orders.
June 10, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding steamer Florida.
Oct. 4, 1861.	Sept. 21, 1863.	Aug. 23, 1863.	Naval ordnance works, Selma, Ala.
Jan. 17, 1862.	Oct. 23, 1862.	Jan. 17, 1862.	Aid to the President.
Mch. 26, 1861.	" "	May 6, 1862.	Special service.
June 10, 1861.	" "	Sept. 13, 1862.	" "
May 2, 1861.	" "	" "	Commanding steamer Richmond.
June 10, 1861.	Apr. 29, 1863.	Apr. 29, 1863.	Office Ordnance and Hydrography.
Apr. 20, 1861.	May 14, 1863.	May 14, 1863.	Prisoner.
Aug. 5, 1862.	Jan. 7, 1864.	Oct. 6, 1863.	Special duty.
			Prisoner.

Midshipmen, Third Class, Junior.....	22	Third Assistant Engineers.....	46
Midshipmen abroad.....	18	Boatswains.....	13
Engineer in Chief.....	1	Gunners.....	26
Chief Engineers.....	1	Carpenters.....	4
Engineer in Chief, Provisional Navy.....	1	Sail Makers.....	5
First Assistant Engineers.....	24	Naval Constructors.....	8
Second Assistant Engineers.....	27	Acting Master's Mates.....	15

## LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CONFEDERATE

RANK.	NAME.	STATE WHERE BORN.
Colonel Commandant.....	Lloyd J. Beall.....	U. S. Fort.....
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Henry B. Tyler.....	Virginia.....
Major.....	George H. Ferrett.....	".....
Paymaster, with the rank of Major.....	Richard T. Allison.....	Kentucky.....
Adjutant, with rank of Major.....	Israel Greene.....	New York.....
Quartermaster, with the rank of Major.....	A. S. Taylor.....	Virginia.....
Captain.....	John D. Simms.....	".....
".....	J. R. F. Tattnell.....	Connecticut.....
".....	Andrew J. Hays.....	Alabama.....
".....	George Holmes.....	Maine.....
".....	R. T. Thom.....	Virginia.....
".....	A. C. Van Benthuyzen.....	Louisiana.....
".....	J. E. Melere.....	Connecticut.....
".....	Thomas S. Wilson.....	Tennessee.....
".....	C. L. Sayre.....	Alabama.....
First Lieutenant.....	B. K. How'll.....	Mississippi.....
".....	R. H. Henderson.....	D. C.....
".....	David G. Raney.....	Florida.....
".....	J. R. Y. Fendall.....	D. C.....
".....	T. P. Gwynn.....	Wisconsin.....
".....	James Thurston.....	South Carolina.....
".....	F. H. Cameron.....	North Carolina.....
".....	Fergus MacRee.....	Florida.....
Second Lieutenant.....	David Bradford.....	Louisiana.....
".....	N. E. Venable.....	Virginia.....
".....	H. L. Graves.....	Georgia.....
".....	Henry M. Doak.....	Tennessee.....
".....	Albert S. Berry.....	Kentucky.....
".....	E. F. Neufville.....	Georgia.....
".....	Daniel G. Brent.....	D. C.....
".....	J. O. Murdoch.....	Maryland.....
".....	S. M. Roberts.....	Pennsylvania.....
".....	John L. Rapier.....	Louisiana.....

## STATES MARINE CORPS, JANUARY 1, 1864.

STATE FROM WHICH APPOINTED.	DATE OF EN- TRY INTO C. S. MARINE CORPS.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	PRESENT DUTY.
Maryland.....	May 22, 1861.	May 23, 1861.	Headquarters.
Virginia.....	June 16, 1861.	June 18, 1861.	
".....	" 20, 1861.	" 20, 1861.	Drewry's Bluff.
Maryland.....	May 10, 1861.	May 10, 1861.	Richmond, Virginia.
Virginia.....	June 19, 1861.	June 19, 1861.	Headquarters.
".....	Dec. 8, 1861.	Dec. 4, 1861.	Richmond, Virginia.
".....	July 15, 1861.	July 15, 1861.	Drewry's Bluff.
Georgia.....	Jan. 22, 1862.	Jan. 22, 1862.	Savannah, Georgia.
Alabama.....	Mch. 29, 1861.	Mch. 29, 1861.	With Army of Tennessee.
Florida.....	" 29, 1861.	" 29, 1861.	Drewry's Bluff.
Alabama.....	" 25, 1861.	" 25, 1861.	With Army at Mobile.
Louisiana.....	" 30, 1861.	" 30, 1861.	
Maryland.....	May 8, 1861.	Dec. 5, 1861.	Mobile, Alabama.
Missouri.....	Jan. 24, 1862.	Oct. 10, 1862.	Drewry's Bluff.
Alabama.....	Mch. 29, 1861.	Mch. 29, 1861.	With Army at Mobile.
Louisiana.....	" " " "	" " " "	Steamer Alabama.
Virginia.....	Apl. 16, 1861.	Apl. 16, 1861.	Drewry's Bluff.
Florida.....	" 22, 1861.	Nov. 22, 1861.	Mobile, Alabama.
Mississippi.....	June 15, 1861.	Dec. 5, 1861.	Mobile, Alabama.
Virginia.....	Sept. 20, 1861.	Feb. 15, 1862.	Drewry's Bluff.
South Carolina.....	" " " "	July 4, 1862.	Prisoner of War.
North Carolina.....	" " " "	Oct. 10, 1862.	Drewry's Bluff.
Missouri.....	Oct. 9, 1861.	" " " "	Drewry's Bluff.
Mississippi.....	Nov. 22, 1861.	Nov. 22, 1861.	Navy Yard, Richmond.
Texas.....	Oct. 24, 1862.	Oct. 24, 1862.	Richmond, Virginia.
Georgia.....	" " " "	" " " "	Steamer Savannah.
Tennessee.....	Nov. 12, 1862.	Nov. 12, 1862.	Savannah, Georgia.
Kentucky.....	Mch. 6, 1863.	Mch. 6, 1863.	Steamer Charleston.
Georgia.....	" 6, 1863.	" 6, 1863.	Savannah, Georgia.
Florida.....	" 30, 1863.	" 30, 1863.	Savannah, Georgia.
Maryland.....	Apl. 8, 1863.	Apl. 8, 1863.	Steamer Richmond.
Louisiana.....	" " " "	" " " "	Schooner Gallego.
".....	July 11, 1863.	July 11, 1863.	Drewry's Bluff.



## ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES STATIONED NEAR TUPELO, MISS., JUNE 30, 1862.

COMMANDED BY GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG.

### ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

#### FIRST CORPS—MAJOR-GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK.

##### *First Division—Brigadier-General C. Clark.*

First Brigade—Colonel Russell—12th, 13th, 154th and 47th Tennessee regiments, and Bankhead's Light battery.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Stewart—4th, 5th, 31st and 33d Tennessee and 13th Arkansas regiments, and Stanford's Light battery.

##### *Second Division—Major-General B. F. Cheatham.*

First Brigade—Brigadier-General Donelson—8th, 15th, 16th and 51st Tennessee regiments, and Carnes' Light battery.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Manney—1st, 6th, 9th and 27th Tennessee regiments, and Smith's Light battery.

Detached Brigade—Brigadier-General Maxey—41st Georgia, 24th Mississippi and 9th Texas regiments, and Eldridge's Light battery.

#### SECOND CORPS—MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL JONES.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General Anderson—25th Louisiana and 30th, 37th and 41st Mississippi regiments, Florida and Confederate battalions and Slocumb's Light battery.

Second Brigade—Colonel Reichard—11th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 20th Louisiana and 45th Alabama regiments, and Burnett's Light battery.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General Walker—21st, 13th and Crescent Louisiana, 1st Arkansas and Independent and 38th Tennessee regiments, and Lumsden's and Barrett's Light batteries.

#### THIRD CORPS—MAJOR-GENERAL WM. J. HARDEE.

First Brigade—Colonel J. R. Liddell—2d, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Arkansas regiments, Pioneer company and Roberts' Light battery.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Cleburne—2d, 5th, 24th and 48th Tennessee and 15th Arkansas regiments, and Calvert's Light battery.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General Wood—44th Tennessee, 16th Alabama and 33d and 33d Mississippi regiments, and Baxter's Light battery.

Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-General Marmaduke—3d Confederate and 25th, 29th and 37th Tennessee regiments, and Sweet's Light battery.

Fifth Brigade—Colonel Hawthorne—17th, 21st and 23d Tennessee and 33d Alabama regiments, and Austin's Light battery.

#### RESERVE CORPS—BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. M. WITHERS.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General Gardner—19th, 22d, 25th, 26th and 39th Alabama regiments, Sharpshooters and Robertson's Light battery.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Chalmers—5th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 29th Mississippi regiments, Blythe's Mississippi regiment and Ketchum's Light battery.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General Jackson—17th, 18th, 21st, 24th and 5th Alabama regiments, and Bortwell's Light battery.

Fourth Brigade—Colonel Manigault—10th and 19th South Carolina and 28th and 34th Alabama regiments, Waters' Light battery, and 1st Louisiana infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Farrar, detached.

### ARMY OF THE WEST.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL J. P. MCCOWN.

##### *First Division—Brigadier-General Little.*

First Brigade—Colonel Gates—1st Missouri regiment dismounted cavalry, 2d and 3d Missouri and 16th Arkansas regiments infantry, battalion Missouri infantry and Wade's Light battery.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Hebert—3d Louisiana and 14th and 17th Arkansas regiments infantry, Whitfield's Texas legion and Greer's regiment dismounted cavalry, and McDonald's Light battery.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General Green—4th Missouri regiment infantry, battalion Missouri infantry, battalion Missouri cavalry, dismounted, Confederate Rangers and King's Light battery.

*Second Division—Major-General McCown.*

First Brigade—Brigadier-General Cabell—McCray's Arkansas regiment infantry, 14th, 10th and 11th Texas dismounted cavalry, Andrews' Texas regiment infantry, and Goode's Light battery.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Churchill—4th Arkansas regiment infantry, 1st and 3d Arkansas regiments Riflemen, dismounted, 4th Arkansas battalion infantry, Turnbull's Arkansas battalion infantry, Humphrey's Light battery and Reves' Missouri Scouts.

*THIRD DIVISION—BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. H. MAURY.*

First Brigade—Colonel Dockery—18th, 19th and 20th Arkansas regiments, McCairn's and Jones' Arkansas battalions, Light battery.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Moore—2d Texas, 35th Mississippi and Hobbs' and Adam's Arkansas regiments infantry, and Bledsoe's Light battery.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General Phifer—6th and 9th Texas and 3d Arkansas dismounted cavalry, Brooks battalion and McNally Light battery.

*RESERVED LIGHT BATTERIES.*

Hoxton's, Landis', Gaylor's and Brown's Light batteries.

*CAVALRY.*

Forrest's regiment, Webb's squadron, Savery's company, McCulloch's regiment and Price's Bodyguard.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

October 8th, 1863.

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LONGSTREET'S CORPS.

*MAJOR-GENERAL McLAW'S DIVISION.*

First—Brigadier-General J. B. Kershaw's brigade—2d South Carolina regiment, Colonel John D. Kennedy; 3d South Carolina regiment, Colonel James D. Vance; 7th South Carolina regiment, Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken; 8th South Carolina regiment, Colonel John W. Hennessey; 15th South Carolina regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Gist; 3d South Carolina battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Rice.

Second—Brigadier-General W. T. Wofford's brigade—19th Georgia regiment, Colonel S. Z. Ruff; 24th Georgia regiment, Colonel R. McMillan; 16th Georgia regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Thomas; Cobb's Georgia legion, Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Glenn; Phillips' Georgia legion, Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Barclay; 3d battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. Hutchins.

Third—Brigadier-General B. G. Humphries' brigade—13th Mississippi regiment, Colonel R. McLeroy; 17th Mississippi regiment, Colonel W. D. Hodge; 18th Mississippi regiment, Colonel F. M. Griffin; 21st Mississippi regiment, Colonel W. L. Brandon.

Fourth—Brigadier-General Goode Bryan's brigade—10th Georgia regiment, Colonel John B. Weems; 51st Georgia regiment, Colonel J. P. Simms; 50th Georgia regiment, Colonel P. McGlaskan; 53d Georgia regiment, Colonel E. N. Ball.

*BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. JENKINS, COMMANDING HOOD'S DIVISION.*

First—Brigadier-General J. B. Robertson's brigade—1st Texas regiment, Colonel A. T. Rainey; 4th Texas regiment, Colonel J. C. G. Key; 5th Texas regiment, Colonel R. M. Powell; 3d Arkansas regiment, Colonel V. H. Manning.

Second—Brigadier-General E. M. Law's brigade—4th Alabama regiment, Colonel P. D. Bowles; 15th Alabama regiment, Colonel W. C. Oats; 44th Alabama regiment, Colonel W. F. Perry; 47th Alabama regiment, Colonel M. J. Bulger; 48th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. T. Sheffield.

Third—Brigadier-General Henry L. Bennings' brigade—2d Georgia regiment, Colonel Butt; 17th Georgia regiment, Colonel Hodge; 20th Georgia regiment, Colonel Waddell; 15th Georgia, Colonel DuBose.

Fourth—Brigadier-General M. Jenkins' brigade—6th South Carolina regiment, Colonel John Bratton; 5th South Carolina regiment, Colonel A. Coward; 2d South Carolina regiment, Colonel Thomas Thomson; 1st South Carolina regiment, Colonel F. M. Kilpatrick; Palmetto Sharpshooters, Colonel James Walker; Hampton's Legion, Colonel M. W. Gary.

#### BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. PRESTON'S DIVISION.

First—Brigadier-General Gracie's brigade—43d Alabama regiment, Colonel Y. M. Moody; 63d Tennessee regiment, Colonel R. G. Fain; Alabama legion, Colonel Jack Thornton; 1st battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Holt; 2d battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Hall; 3d battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. A. Stanford; 4th battalion, Major McLemore.

Second—Colonel Twigg's brigade—54th Virginia regiment, Colonel R. Twigg; 1st Florida regiment, Colonel G. T. Maxwell; 6th Florida regiment, Colonel J. J. Finley; 7th Florida regiment, Colonel R. Bullock.

Third—Brigadier-General Kelly's brigade—53th North Carolina regiment, Colonel J. B. Palmer; 5th Kentucky regiment, Colonel H. Hawkins; 63d Virginia regiment, Major French; 65th Georgia regiment, Colonel R. H. Moore.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. T. WALKER'S DIVISION.

First—Brigadier-General Gregg's brigade—41st Tennessee regiment, Colonel R. Farguharson; 50th Tennessee regiment, Colonel C. H. Sugg; 7th Texas regiment, Colonel H. B. Granburn; 3d Tennessee regiment, Colonel C. H. Walker; 10th Tennessee regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Grace; 30th Tennessee regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner; 1st Tennessee battalion, Major S. H. Colms.

Second—Brigadier-General Gist's brigade—46th Georgia regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Daniels; 24th South Carolina regiment, Colonel C. H. Stevens; 16th South Carolina regiment, Colonel J. M. McCullough; 8th Georgia battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Leroy Napier.

Third—Colonel C. C. Wilson's brigade—25th Georgia regiment, Major W. J. Winn; 29th Georgia regiment, Colonel W. J. Young; 30th Georgia regiment, Colonel T. W. Mangham; 4th Louisiana battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. McEnery; 1st battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Major A. Shaaff.

#### ARTILLERY OF LONGSTREET'S CORPS.

Major Robertson's battalion—Lumsden's battery, Captain Lumsden; Barret's battery, Captain Barrett; Havis' battery, Captain Havis; Messenburg's battery, Captain Messenburg; Orleans Guards, Captain LeGardeur.

Major Leydon's battalion—Wollham's battery, Captain Wollham; Peeples' battery, Captain Peeples; Everett's battery, Captain York; Jeffries' battery, Captain Jeffries.

Major Williams' battalion—Kolk's battery, Captain Kolk; Baxter's battery, Captain Baxter; McCants' battery, Captain McCants; Everett's battery, Lieutenant Everett.

Colonel Alexander's battalion—Jordan's battery, Captain Jordan; Woolfork's battery, Captain Woolfork; Parker's battery, Captain Parker; Taylor's battery, Captain Taylor; Fickling's battery, Captain Fickling; Moody's battery, Captain Moody.

#### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FOLK'S CORPS.

##### MAJOR-GENERAL B. F. CHEATHAM, COMMANDING.

##### *Cheatham's Division—Brigadier-General Jackson commanding.*

First—Jackson's brigade, Colonel J. C. Wilkinson—5th Georgia regiment, Colonel C. P. Daniel; 5th Mississippi regiment, Major J. B. Hening; 5th Mississippi regiment, Major Smith; 1st Confederate regiment; Major J. C. Gordon; 2d Georgia battalion Sharpshooters, Major R. H. Whittely.

Second brigade—Brigadier-General Maney—1st and 27th Tennessee regiments, Colonel H. R. Field; 4th Confederate regiment, Captain J. Bostick; 6th and 9th Confederate regiments, Colonel G. C. Porter; Maney's battalion Sharpshooters, Major F. Maney.

Third brigade—Brigadier-General Wright—8th Tennessee regiment, Colonel J. H. Anderson; 16th Tennessee regiment, Colonel D. M. Donnell; 28th Tennessee regiment, Colonel S. S. Stanton; 51st and 53d Tennessee regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hall; 33th Tennessee regiment, Colonel John C. Carter; Murray's battalion.

Fourth brigade—Brigadier-General Strahl—4th and 5th Tennessee regiments, Colonel J. J. Lamb; 51st Tennessee regiment, Colonel E. E. Tansill; 33d Tennessee regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. McNeill; 19th Tennessee regiment, Colonel F. M. Walker; 24th Tennessee regiment, Colonel John A. Wilson.

Fifth—Brigadier-General Smith's brigade, Colonel A. J. Vaughn—154th and 13th Tennessee regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Pittman; 12th and 47th Tennessee regiments, Colonel W. M. Walkins; 29th Tennessee regiment, Colonel H. Rice; 11th Tennessee regiment, Colonel G. W. Gordon.

#### HINDMAN'S DIVISION—BRIGADIER-GENERAL PATTON ANDERSON.

First—Brigadier-General Anderson's brigade, Colonel J. H. Sharp—7th Mississippi regiment, Colonel W. H. Bishop; 9th Mississippi regiment, Major T. H. Lynam; 10th Mississippi regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barr; 41st Mississippi regiment, Colonel W. J. Tucker; 44th Mississippi regiment, Colonel J. H. Sharp; battalion Sharpshooters, Major W. C. Richards.

Second brigade—Brigadier-General Walthall—24th and 27th Mississippi regiments, Colonel J. A. Campbell; 29th and 30th Mississippi regiments, Colonel W. E. Brantley; 24th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Samuel Benton.

Third brigade—Brigadier-General Deas—19th Alabama regiment, Col. S. K. McSpadden; 22d Alabama regiment, Captain Toulmin; 25th Alabama regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson; 39th Alabama regiment, Colonel W. Clark; 50th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. G. Coltart; battalion Sharpshooters, Captain Nabers.

Fourth brigade—Brigadier-General Manigault—10th and 19th South Carolina regiments, Colonel J. F. Presly; 24th Alabama regiment, Colonel N. N. Davis; 28th Alabama regiment, Colonel John C. Reid; 24th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. C. B. Mitchell.

#### ARTILLERY OF POLK'S CORPS.

Scogin's battery, Captain John Scogin; Turner's battery, Lieutenant W. B. Turner; Carnes' battery, Captain W. W. Carnes; Stanford's battery, Captain J. H. Stanford; Scott's battery, Captain W. L. Scott; Garrity's battery, Captain J. Garrity; Fowler's battery, Captain W. H. Fowler; Dent's battery, Captain S. H. Dent; Hamilton's battery, Lieutenant W. P. Hamilton.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL D. H. HILL'S CORPS.

##### MAJOR-GENERAL P. R. CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

First—Wood's brigade, Colonel M. P. Lowry—32d and 43th Mississippi regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Charlton; 16th Alabama regiment, Captain T. A. Ashford; 33d Alabama regiment, Colonel Sam. Adams; 45th Alabama regiment, Colonel E. B. Breedlove; Sharpshooters, Captain Dave Coleman.

Second brigade—Brigadier-General Liddell—2d and 15th Arkansas regiments, Colonel D. C. Govan; 5th and 13th Arkansas regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray; 6th and 7th Arkansas regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Snyder; 8th Arkansas and 1st Louisiana regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Kent.

Third brigade—Brigadier-General L. E. Polk—35th and 48th Tennessee regiments, Colonel B. J. Hill; 2d Tennessee regiment, Colonel W. D. Robeson; 1st Arkansas regiment, Colonel J. W. Colquitt; 8d and 6th Confederate regiment, Colonel J. A. Smith.

Fourth—Brigadier-General Deshler's brigade, Colonel R. Q. Mills—17th, 18th, 24th and 23th Texas regiments, Major W. A. Taylor; 6th, 10th and 15th Texas regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Anderson; 19th and 24th Arkansas regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Hutchinson.

##### MAJOR-GENERAL A. P. STEWART'S DIVISION.

First brigade—Brigadier-General Johnson—17th Tennessee regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Floyd; 23d Tennessee regiment, Colonel R. H. Keeble; 25th Tennessee regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Snowden; 44th Tennessee regiment, Colonel John S. Fulton.

Second brigade—Brigadier-General Brown—18th Tennessee regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Butler; 26th Tennessee regiment, Major R. M. Saffell; 32d Tennessee regiment,

Colonel E. C. Cook; 45th Tennessee regiment, Colonel A. Searcy; Newman's battalion, Captain W. P. Simpson.

Third brigade—Brigadier-General Bates—20th Tennessee regiment, Captain J. T. Guthrie; 15th and 37th regiments, Colonel R. C. Tyler; 37th Georgia regiment, A. T. Rudler; 58th Alabama regiment, Colonel Bush. Jones; 4th Georgia battalion Sharpshooters, Lieutenant Joel Towers.

Fourth brigade—Brigadier-General Clayton—18th Alabama regiment, Major P. T. Hunley; 36th Alabama regiment, Colonel L. S. Woodruff; 35th Alabama regiment, Colonel C. T. Ketchum.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.

First brigade—Brigadier-General M. A. Stovall—1st and 3d Florida regiments, Colonel W. S. Dillworth; 4th Florida regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bader; 60th North Carolina regiment, Colonel W. M. Hardy; 47th Georgia regiment, Captain J. S. Cone.

Second—Brigadier-General Adams' brigade, Colonel R. L. Gibson—13th and 20th Louisiana regiments, Colonel Leon Von Zinken; 16th and 25th Louisiana regiments, Colonel D. Gober; 19th Louisiana regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Turner; 32d Alabama regiment, Captain A. Kilpatrick; Austin's battalion, Major J. C. Austin.

Third—Brigadier-General Helm's brigade, Colonel James H. Lewis—2d Kentucky regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Morse; 4th Kentucky regiment, Major T. W. Thompson; 6th Kentucky regiment, Major W. L. Clarke; 9th Kentucky regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Wickliffe; 41st Alabama regiment, Colonel M. L. Stansel.

#### ARTILLERY OF HILL'S CORPS.

Semple's battery, Lieutenant R. H. Goldthwait; Swett's battery, Captain Charles Swett; Calvert's battery, Lieutenant T. J. Key; Douglass' battery, Captain J. P. Douglass.

Major Eldridge's battalion—Darden's battery, Captain Pat. Darden; Dawson's battery, Lieutenant R. W. Anderson; Eufaula battery, Lieutenant W. J. McKenzie; Humphries' battery, Captain J. T. Humphries; Cobb's battery, Lieutenant T. P. Gracy; Slocomb's battery, Captain C. H. Slocomb; Mebane's battery, Captain J. W. Mebane.

## ORGANIZATION OF ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

June 1st, 1863.

COMMANDED BY GENERAL R. E. LEE.

#### FIRST CORPS—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET.

##### McLaws' Division—Major-General L. McLaws.

Kershaw's brigade—Brigadier-General J. B. Kershaw—13th South Carolina regiment, Colonel W. D. De Saussure; 8th South Carolina regiment, Colonel J. W. Memminger; 2d South Carolina regiment, Colonel John D. Kennedy; 3d South Carolina regiment, Colonel James D. Nance; 7th South Carolina regiment, Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken; 3d (James) battalion South Carolina infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Rice.

Benning's brigade—Brigadier-General H. L. Benning—50th Georgia regiment, Colonel W. R. Manning; 51st Georgia regiment, Colonel W. M. Slaughter; 53d Georgia regiment, Colonel James P. Somms; 10th Georgia regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Weems.

Barksdale's brigade—Brigadier-General Wm. Barksdale—13th Mississippi regiment, Colonel J. W. Carter; 17th Mississippi regiment, Colonel W. D. Holder; 18th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Thomas M. Griffin; 21st Mississippi regiment, Colonel B. G. Humphreys.

Woffard's brigade—Brigadier-General W. T. Woffard—18th Georgia regiment, Major E. Griffin; Phillips' Georgia Legion, Colonel W. M. Phillips; 24th Georgia regiment, Colonel Robert McMillan; 16th Georgia regiment, Colonel Goode Bryan; Cobb's Georgia Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Glewn.

## PICKETT'S DIVISION—MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Garnett's brigade—Brigadier-General R. B. Garnett—8th Virginia regiment, Colonel Eppa Hunton; 18th Virginia regiment, Colonel R. E. Withers; 19th Virginia regiment, Colonel Henry Gantt; 28th Virginia regiment, Colonel R. C. Allen; 56th Virginia regiment, Colonel W. D. Stuart.

Armistead's brigade—Brigadier-General L. A. Armistead—9th Virginia regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Gilliam; 14th Virginia regiment, Colonel J. G. Hodges; 38th Virginia regiment, Colonel E. C. Edmonds; 63d Virginia regiment, Colonel John Grammer; 57th Virginia regiment, Colonel J. B. Magruder.

Kemper's brigade—Brigadier-General J. L. Kemper—1st Virginia regiment, Colonel Lewis B. Williams, Jr.; 3d Virginia regiment, Colonel Joseph Mayo, Jr.; 7th Virginia regiment, Colonel W. T. Patton; 11th Virginia regiment, Colonel David Funston; 24th Virginia regiment, Colonel W. R. Terry.

Toombs' brigade—Brigadier-General R. Toombs—2d Georgia regiment, Colonel E. M. Butt; 15th Georgia regiment, Colonel E. M. DuBose; 17th Georgia regiment, Colonel W. C. Hodges; 20th Georgia regiment, Colonel J. B. Cummings.

Corse's brigade—Brigadier-General M. D. Corse—15th Virginia regiment, Colonel T. P. August; 17th Virginia regiment, Colonel Morton Marye; 30th Virginia regiment, Colonel A. T. Harrison; 39d Virginia regiment, Colonel E. B. Montague.

## HOOD'S DIVISION—MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. HOOD.

Robertson's brigade—Brigadier-General J. B. Robertson—1st Texas regiment, Colonel A. T. Rainey; 4th Texas regiment, Colonel J. C. G. Key; 5th Texas regiment, Colonel R. M. Powell; 3d Arkansas regiment, Colonel Van H. Manning.

Laws' brigade—Brigadier-General E. M. Laws—4th Alabama regiment, Colonel P. A. Bowls; 44th Alabama regiment, Colonel W. H. Perry; 15th Alabama regiment, Colonel Jas. Canty; 47th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. W. Jackson; 48th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. F. Shepherd.

Anderson's brigade—Brigadier-General G. T. Anderson—10th Georgia battalion, Major J. E. Rylander; 7th Georgia regiment, Colonel W. M. White; 8th Georgia regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Towers; 9th Georgia regiment, Colonel B. F. Beck; 11th Georgia regiment, Colonel F. H. Little.

Jenkins' brigade—Brigadier-General M. Jenkins—2d South Carolina Rifles, Colonel Thomas Thompson; 1st South Carolina regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel David Livingston; 5th South Carolina regiment, Colonel A. Coward; 6th South Carolina regiment, Colonel John Bratton; Hampton's Legion, Colonel M. W. Gary.

## SECOND CORPS—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL R. S. EWELL.

## EARLY'S DIVISION—MAJOR-GENERAL J. A. EARLY.

Hays' brigade—Brigadier-General H. T. Hays—5th Louisiana regiment, Colonel Henry Forno; 6th Louisiana regiment, Colonel William Monaghan; 7th Louisiana regiment, Colonel D. B. Penn; 8th Louisiana regiment, Colonel Henry B. Kelley; 9th Louisiana regiment, Colonel A. L. Stafford.

Gordon's brigade—Brigadier-General J. B. Gordon—13th Georgia regiment, Colonel J. M. Smith; 26th Georgia regiment, Colonel E. N. Atkinson; 31st Georgia regiment, Colonel C. A. Evans; 38th Georgia regiment, Major J. D. Matthews; 60th Georgia regiment, Colonel W. H. Stiles; 61st Georgia regiment, Colonel J. H. Lamar.

Smith's brigade—Brigadier-General William Smith—13th Virginia regiment, Colonel J. E. B. Terrill; 31st Virginia regiment, Colonel John S. Hoffman; 49th Virginia regiment, Colonel Gibson; 52d Virginia regiment, Colonel Skinner; 53th Virginia regiment, Colonel F. H. Board.

Hoke's brigade—Colonel J. E. Avery commanding (General R. F. Hoke being absent; wounded)—6th North Carolina regiment, Colonel J. E. Avery; 21st North Carolina regiment, Colonel W. W. Kirkland; 54th North Carolina regiment, Colonel J. C. T. McDowell; 57th North Carolina regiment, Colonel A. C. Godwin; 1st North Carolina battalion, Major R. H. Wharton.

## RODES' DIVISION—MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. RODES.

Daniel's brigade—Brigadier-General Junius Daniel—32d North Carolina regiment, Colonel E. C. Brabble; 43d North Carolina regiment, Colonel Thomas S. Keenan; 45th North Carolina regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel H. Boyd; 53d North Carolina regiment, Colonel W. A. Owens; Second North Carolina battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Andrews.

Doles' brigade—Brigadier-General George Doles—4th Georgia regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. E. Winn; 12th Georgia regiment, Colonel Edward Willis; 31st Georgia regiment, Colonel John T. Mercer; 44th Georgia regiment, Colonel S. P. Lumpkin.

Iverson's brigade—Brigadier-General Alfred Iverson—Fifth North Carolina regiment, Captain S. B. West; 12th North Carolina regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Davis; 20th North Carolina regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel N. Slough; 33d North Carolina regiment, Colonel D. H. Christie.

Ramseur's brigade—Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur—2d North Carolina regiment, Major E. W. Hurt; 4th North Carolina regiment, Colonel Bryan Grimes; 14th North Carolina regiment, Colonel R. T. Bennett; 30th North Carolina regiment, Colonel F. M. Parker.

Rodes' brigade—Colonel E. A. O'Neal—3d Alabama regiment, Colonel C. A. Battle; 5th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. M. Hall; 6th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. N. Lightfoot; 12th Alabama regiment, Colonel S. B. Pickens; 26th Alabama regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Goodgame.

## THIRD CORPS—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL A. P. HILL.

## R. H. ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Wilcox's brigade—Brigadier-General C. M. Wilcox—8th Alabama regiment, Colonel T. L. Royster; 9th Alabama regiment, Colonel S. Henry; 10th Alabama regiment, Colonel W. H. Forney; 11th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. C. C. Saunders; 14th Alabama regiment, Colonel L. P. Pinkhard.

Mahone's brigade—Brigadier-General William Mahone—6th Virginia regiment, Colonel G. T. Rogers; 12th Virginia regiment, Colonel D. A. Weisiger; 16th Virginia regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph H. Ham; 41st Virginia regiment, Colonel W. A. Parham; 61st Virginia regiment, Colonel V. D. Groner.

Posey's brigade—Brigadier-General Canot Posey—46th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Jos. Jayne; 16th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Samuel E. Baker; 19th Mississippi regiment, Colonel John Mullins; 19th Mississippi regiment, Colonel W. H. Taylor.

Wright's brigade—Brigadier-General A. R. Wright—2d Georgia battalion, Major G. W. Ross; 3d Georgia regiment, Colonel E. J. Walker; 23d Georgia regiment, Colonel R. H. Jones; 48th Georgia regiment, Colonel William Gibson.

Perry's brigade—Brigadier-General E. A. Perry—2d Florida regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Pyles; 5th Florida regiment, Colonel J. C. Hatley; 8th Florida regiment, Colonel David Long.

## HITT'S DIVISION.

First—Pettigrew's brigade—43d, 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th, 53d and 17th North Carolina regiments.

Second—Field's brigade—40th, 55th and 47th Virginia regiments.

Third—Archer's brigade—1st, 7th and 14th Tennessee and 13th Alabama regiments.

Fourth—Cooke's brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th North Carolina regiments.

## PENDER'S DIVISION.

First—McGowan's brigade—1st, 12th, 15th and 14th South Carolina regiments and 1st South Carolina Rifles.

Second—Lane's brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th North Carolina regiments.

Third—Thomas' brigade—14th, 25th, 45th and 49th Georgia regiments.

Fourth—Pender's Old brigade—18th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th North Carolina regiments.



NOTE.—The foregoing organization of Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill's corps was perfected in obedience to the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 30th May, 1863.

Special Orders,  
No. 146.

VIII. The following changes are made in the organization of corps and divisions of this army:

1. The brigades of Heth and Archer, of A. P. Hill's division, with Pettigrew's and O'oke's, will constitute a division, and be under the command of Major-General Henry Heth.

2. The brigades of Pender, Lane, Thomas and McGowan will constitute a division, and be under the command of Major-General W. D. Pender.

3. The divisions of Major-Generals Early, Johnson and Rodas will constitute the Second corps, and be under the command of Lieutenant-General R. S. Ewell.

4. The division of Major-General R. H. Anderson is detached from the First corps, and, together with the divisions of Major-Generals Heth and Pender, will constitute the Third corps, and be under the command of Lieutenant-General A. P. Hill.

5. The chief of artillery will designate the battalions of artillery to serve with the three corps, and the chief quartermaster make the necessary division of the transportation.

By command of General R. E. Lee.

W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. General.

## ARTILLERY OF ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

[NOTE.—The following roster of the artillery is kindly furnished by Rev. George W. Peterkin, of Baltimore, who served on the staff of Brigadier-General W. N. Pendleton, chief of artillery Army of Northern Virginia. It is copied from a roster made out by him, from reports on hand, for General Pendleton's use, and he vouches for its completeness and accuracy. The date is not given, but it was evidently soon after the organization of the artillery into three corps, and before Colonels E. P. Alexander, A. L. Long and R. L. Walker were made brigadier-generals and assigned respectively to the First, Second and Third corps].

### FIRST CORPS—COLONEL J. B. WALTON.

		20-lb. Parrotts.	10-lb. Parrotts.	3-Inch Rifles.	Napoleons.	12-lb. Howitzers.	24-lb. Howitzers.	Other Guns.
Col. H. C. Cabell.....	McCarty.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Major Hamilton.....	Manly.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
	Carlton.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Fraser.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	*1
9 rifles; 5 Naps.; 2 Hows.								
Major Dearing.....	Macon.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Major Reed.....	Bount.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stribling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 rifles; 12 Napoleons.	Caskie.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Major Henry.....	Bachman.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	Reilly.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
	Latham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5 rifles; 11 Naps.; 2 Hows.	Gordon.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	*1

\* Blakely.

## CONFEDERATE ROSTER.

## FIRST CORPS—Continued.

		20-lb. Parrotts,	10-lb. Parrotts,	3-inch Rifles,	Napoleons,	12-lb. Howitzers,	24-lb. Howitzers,	Other Guns,
Col. E. P. Alexander....}	Jordan.....			4				
Major Huger.....}	Rhett.....	3			2		4	
	Parker.....		1	3				
	Taylor.....				4			
11 rifles; 6 Naps.; 4 Hows.								
Major Eshleman.....	Squiers.....							
	Miller.....				2	1		
	Richardson.....				3	1		
	Norcom.....				3			
8 Napoleons; 2 Hows.								
		5	9	15	42	6	4	2

Total number of rifles..... 31

Total number of Napoleons..... 42

Total number of Howitzers..... 10

Total number of pieces..... 83

Total number of battalions..... 5

Total number of companies..... 21

## SECOND CORPS—COLONEL S. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lt. Col. Thos. H. Carter }	Page.....				4			
Maj. Carter M. Braxton }	Fry.....		2				1	
	Carter.....		2		1		1	
	Reese.....			3	1			
7 rifles; 6 Naps.; 2 Hows.								
Lt. Col. H. P. Jones.... }	Carrington.....				4			
Major Brockenborough }	Garber.....				4			
	Thompson.....		2			1		
	Tanner.....			2		1		
4 rifles; 8 Naps.; 2 Hows.								
Lt. Col. S. Andrews.... }	Brown.....		4					
Major Latimer..... }	Dermot.....				4			
	Carpenter.....			2	2			
	Raine.....		2	2				
10 rifles; 6 Napoleons.								
Lt. Col. Nelson..... }	Kirkpatrick.....				4	2		
Major Page..... }	Massie.....				4	2		
	Millege.....		1	3				2
6 rifles; 8 Naps.; 4 Hows.								
Col. J. T. Brown..... }	Dance.....			2		2		
Major Hardaway..... }	Watson.....		2		2			
	Smith.....		2	1				
	Huff.....			2	2			
	Graham.....		2	2				
11 rifles; 4 Naps.; 4 Hows.			2	19	15	32	10	2

Total number of rifles..... 38

Total number of Napoleons..... 32

Total number of Howitzers..... 12

Total number of pieces..... 82

Total number of battalions..... 5

Total number of companies..... 20

\* Kind not known.

## THIRD CORPS—COLONEL R. LINDSAY WALKER.

		20-lb. Parrots.	10-lb. Parrots.	8-inch Rifles.	Napoleons.	12-lb. Howitzers.	24-lb. Howitzers.	Other Guns.
Maj. D. G. McIntosh....	Hurt.....			2				*2
Maj. W. F. Poague....	Rice.....				4			
	Luck.....			4				
	Johnson.....			2	2			
10 rifles; 6 Napoleons.								
Lt. Col. Garnett.....	Lewis.....	1	3					
Major Richardson....	Maurin.....	1	2		2			
	Moore.....	1	1		2			
	Grandy.....		2			2		
11 rifles; 4 Naps.; 2 Hows.								
Major Cuthshaw.....	Wyatt.....	1	1	2	2			
	Woolfolk.....				4			
	Brookes.....				2	1		
2 rifles; 5 Naps.; 7 Hows.								
Maj. Willie J. Pegram...	Brunson.....		3		1			
	Davidson.....				5	1		
	Crenshaw.....		1		4			
	McGraw.....							
	Marye.....	2			2			
8 rifles; 9 Naps.; 2 Hows.								
Lt. Col. Cutts.....	Wingfield.....	2	3					*1
Major Lane.....	Ross.....		1			4		
	Patterson.....			2				
10 rifles; 3 Naps.; 4 Hows.								
		2	14	22	27	15		3

Total number of rifles..... 41

Total number of Napoleons..... 27

Total number of Howitzers..... 15

Total number of pieces..... 83

Total number of battalions..... 5

Total number of companies..... 19

## SUMMARY OF ARTILLERY OF ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA (EXCLUSIVE OF HORSE ARTILLERY).

	Battalions.	Companies.	Rifles.	Napoleons.	Howitzers.	Total.
Artillery of First corps.....	5	21	31	42	10	83
Artillery of Second corps.....	5	20	33	33	12	82
Artillery of Third corps.....	5	19	41	27	15	83
Total.....	15	60	110	101	37	248

NOTE.—It is to be regretted that we have been thus far unable to secure a roster of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia sufficiently complete to publish.

\* Whitworth.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

May 21st, 1864.

COMMANDED BY GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD.

## HOKE'S DIVISION.

First—Brigadier-General Hagood's brigade—7th South Carolina battalion, and 11th, 21st, 23d and 27th South Carolina Volunteers.

Second—Brigadier-General Colquitt's brigade—8th, 19th, 23d, 27th and 28th Georgia Volunteers.

Third—Brigadier-General Clingman's brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st North Carolina Volunteers.

Fourth—Brigadier-General Martin's brigade—17th, 42d and 66th North Carolina Volunteers.

## JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

First—Brigadier-General Walker's brigade—17th, 18th, 22d and 26th South Carolina Volunteers.

Second—Brigadier-General Ransom's brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th North Carolina Volunteers.

Third—Brigadier-General Johnson's brigade—63d, 17th, 23d, 25th and 44th Tennessee Volunteers.

Fourth—Brigadier-General Wise's brigade—26th, 34th, 46th and 59th Virginia Volunteers.

## ARTILLERY.

Read's battalion (38th Virginia) of artillery—Blount's battery, Caskie's battery, Macon battery and Marshall battery.

Washington battalion of artillery—1st and 8d companies.

Owen's battalion of artillery—Martin's battery and Slaton's battery.

Caskie's battalion of artillery—1st section of Graham's battery, 1st section of Wright's battery and Miller's battery.

Field Return of Troops commanded by General G. T. Beauregard, May 21st, 1864.

CONFEDERATE ROSTER.

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	For Duty.															Sick.	Ex. Duty.		In ar		Total.	Aggregate.		Total Absent.	Aggregate present and absent.				
	General.	Brigadier-Generals.	A. A. Generals.	Ordnance Officers.	Aides de Camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Quartermasters.	Commissionaries.	Adjutants.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Chaplains.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.		Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.		Officers.	Enlisted Men.			Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
General and staff.....	1		5	1	2				1	1	2																		
Hoke's division.....																													
Martin's brigade.....		1	1	1	1						21	90			210	1,612													
Hagood's brigade.....		1	1	1	1						21	90			210	1,612													
Clugman's brigade.....		1	1	1	1						21	90			210	1,612													
Colquitt's brigade.....		1	1	1	1						21	90			210	1,612													
Johnson's division.....		1	1	1	1						21	90			210	1,612													
Walker's brigade.....		1	1	1	1						21	90			210	1,612													
Johnson's brigade.....		1	1	1	1						21	90			210	1,612													
Ransom's brigade.....		1	1	1	1						21	90			210	1,612													
Total infantry.....	5	11	5	6	20	15	22	19	13	21	54	191	694	15	1,597	10,581	15,366	25	671	5	7								
Two companies.....																													
Washington battalion artillery.....																													
Owen's battalion artillery.....																													
Caslie's battalion artillery.....																													
Read's battalion artillery.....																													
Portion of Third.....																													
Alabama cavalry.....																													
Grand total.....	1	5	16	6	8	20	24	21	14	22	60	208	647	15	1,957	12,105	16,381	26	792	5	79								

\* Reports not complete.

*Statement of the Confederate Forces in the Field, November 27th, 1863.*

COMMAND.	DATE OF RETURN.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.	Total present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent.	REMARKS.
Army of Northern Virginia.....	Nov. 30, 1863.	48,969	51,980	54,088	40,488	96,576	Gen. Imboden's command not included.
Army of Tennessee.....	Nov. 1, 1863.	46,493	60,323	65,603	95,516	102,990	
Department of S. C., Georgia and Florida	Nov. 15, 1863.	29,392	33,126	35,004	46,701	49,588	Returns incomplete. Returns incomplete.
Department of Cape Fear.....	Nov. 20, 1863.	6,363	7,088	7,890	8,798	9,231	
District of the Gulf.....	Oct. 20, 1863.	6,997	8,261	8,837	12,093	12,990	
Department of Southwest Virginia.....	Oct. 31, 1863.	7,975	8,194	9,471	16,010	17,067	
Department of Northwest Virginia.....	Nov. 15, 1863.	14,368	14,368	14,368	14,368	14,368	
Department of Mississippi.....	Nov. 7, 1863.	17,269	19,269	20,825	33,569	54,623	
		169,099	196,219	211,099	966,236	1,386,723	

NOTE.—The above statement does not include returns from the Trans-Mississippi Department. Returns from the Department of North Carolina are also wanting.

### CONFEDERATE ROSTER.

*Light Artillery of the Army of Tennessee, General Joseph E. Johnston, June 10th, 1864.*

[illegible]



*Light Batteries in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, December, 1864.*

	NAME.	STATE.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	HOW ARMED.						
				12-lb. Napoleons.	12-lb. Howitzers.	6-lb. Guns.	10-lb. Parrots.	3-inch Rifles.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Blakely.	
1	Waccamaw Light Artillery.....	South Carolina....	Capt. Mehan Ward.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	
2	German Light Artillery.....	"	Capt. F. W. Wagener.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
3	Orlean's Guard Battery.....	"	Capt. G. Legardeur, Jr....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Marion Artillery.....	South Carolina....	Capt. E. L. Parker.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Wagner Artillery.....	"	Capt. C. E. Kampaux.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Chestnut Artillery.....	"	Capt. F. H. Wilcox.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	Volunteer Artillery.....	"	Capt. G. H. Wille.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Purman Artillery.....	"	Capt. W. R. Earle.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Beaufort Volunteer Artillery.....	"	Capt. H. M. Stuart.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	German Artillery.....	"	Capt. W. R. Backman.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	Lafayette Artillery.....	"	Capt. J. F. Kampaux.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	Santee Light Artillery.....	"	Capt. G. H. Wilcox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	Volunteer Artillery.....	"	Capt. W. R. Earle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	DePass' Light Artillery.....	"	Capt. W. I. DePass.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	Colcock's Light Artillery (section).....	Georgia.....	Lieut. Johnson.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16	Chatham Artillery.....	"	Capt. J. F. Wheaton.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	Regular Light Battery.....	"	Capt. J. A. Maxwell.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
18	Guards' Light Battery.....	"	Capt. Jno. M. Guillard.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	Daniel's Light Battery.....	"	Capt. J. M. Daniel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
20	Thomson's Light Battery.....	"	Capt. Jno. W. Brooks.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	Barnwell's Light Battery.....	"	Capt. A. S. Barnwell.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
22	Anderson's Light Battery.....	"	Capt. Anderson.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	Jo. Thompson Artillery.....	"	Capt. C. K. Hanletter.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	
24	Hamilton's Batt'n Light Artillery.....	"	Major Hamilton.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	Grudley's Light Artillery.....	Florida.....	Capt. C. E. Grudley.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	Bay's Light Artillery.....	"	Capt. C. E. Dyer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	Dunham's Battery Light Artillery.....	"	Capt. J. L. Dunham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	Abell's Battery Light Artillery.....	"	Capt. H. F. Abell.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
29	Kilcrease Battery Light Artillery.....	"	Capt. F. L. Villipigue.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
30	Clinch's Battery Light Battery.....	Georgia.....	Capt. N. B. Clinch.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				57	37	13	7	8	4	Total, 136 guns.

Col. A. Gonzales, Chief of Artillery Department of S. C., Ga. and Fla.  
Lt. Col. Chas. C. Jones, Jr., Chief of Artillery Military Dept. of Georgia and the Military Div. of South Carolina.

# DEPUTIES TO THE PROVISIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

ASSEMBLED AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY, 1862.

Hon. Howell Cobb.....	Georgia.....	President of the Provisional Congress; afterwards Brigadier-General and Major-General in the Confederate army.
Hon. J. J. Hooper.....	Alabama.....	Secretary of the Provisional Congress.
Hon. Wm. P. Chilton.....	".....	Afterwards member of Congress.
Hon. Jabez L. M. Curry.....	".....	Afterwards member of Congress and Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry.
Hon. Thomas Fearn.....	".....	
Hon. Stephen F. Hale.....	".....	
Hon. David P. Lewis.....	".....	Afterwards special agent to London and Paris.
Hon. Colin J. McRae.....	".....	Afterwards Governor of Alabama.
Hon. John Gill Shorter.....	".....	Afterwards Colonel in Confederate Army.
Hon. Robert H. Smith.....	".....	Afterwards Confederate Senator from Alabama.
Hon. Richard W. Walker.....	".....	Afterwards Brigadier-General and Major-General in the Confederate army.
Hon. J. Patton Anderson.....	Florida.....	Afterwards Brigadier-General and Major-General in the Confederate army.
Hon. Jackson Morton.....	".....	
Hon. James B. Owens.....	Georgia.....	Afterwards Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.
Hon. Frank S. Bartow.....	".....	Afterwards Brigadier-General and Major-General in the Confederate army.
Hon. Howell Cobb.....	".....	Afterwards delegate to the United States.
Hon. Thomas R. R. Cobb.....	".....	Afterwards Confederate Senator from Georgia.
Hon. Martin J. Crawford.....	".....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. Benjamin H. Hill.....	".....	Elected Vice-President of the Confederate States.
Hon. Augustus H. Kenan.....	".....	Secretary of State; Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, &c.
Hon. Eugenius A. Nisbet.....	".....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.....	".....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. Robert Toombs.....	".....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. Augustus R. Wright.....	".....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. Alexander de Clouet.....	Louisiana.....	Afterwards Confederate Senator from Louisiana.
Hon. Charles M. Conrad.....	".....	Afterwards Brigadier-General in Confederate service.
Hon. Duncan F. Kenner.....	".....	
Hon. Henry Marshall.....	".....	
Hon. John Perkins, Jr.....	".....	
Hon. Edward Sparrow.....	".....	
Hon. William S. Barry.....	Mississippi.....	
Hon. Walker Brooke.....	".....	
Hon. J. A. P. Campbell.....	".....	
Hon. Alexander M. Clayton.....	".....	
Hon. W. P. Harris.....	".....	
Hon. James T. Harrison.....	".....	
Hon. W. S. Wilson.....	".....	
Hon. Robert W. Barnwell.....	South Carolina.....	Afterwards Confederate Senator from South Carolina.
Hon. William W. Boyce.....	".....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. James Chestnut, Jr.....	".....	Afterwards A. D. C. to the President, with rank of Colonel, and subsequently Brigadier-General C. S. A.
Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt.....	".....	Afterwards Colonel in the Confederate army.
Hon. Charles G. Memminger.....	".....	Afterwards Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. Wm. Forcher Miles.....	".....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett.....	".....	
Hon. Thomas J. Withers.....	".....	
Hon. John Gregg.....	Texas.....	Afterwards Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.
Hon. John Hemphill.....	".....	
Hon. W. B. Ochiltree.....	".....	

*Deputies to the Provisional Congress.—Continued.*

Hon. Williamson S. Oldham..	Texas.....	Afterwards Confederate Senator from Texas.
Hon. John H. Reagan.....	" .....	Afterwards Postmaster-General.
Hon. Thomas N. Waul.....	" .....	Afterwards Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.
Hon. Louis T. Wigfall.....	" .....	Afterwards Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and Confederate Senator from Texas.

## ADDITIONAL DELEGATES TO THE PROVISIONAL CONGRESS,

UPON ITS ASSEMBLING IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, IN JULY, 1861.

Hon. William W. Avery.....	North Carolina....	
Hon. Burton Craige.....	" .....	
Hon. Andrew T. Davidson...	" .....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. George Davis.....	" .....	Afterwards Confederate Senator from North Carolina, and Attorney General of the Confederacy.
Hon. Thomas D. McDowell..	" .....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. John M. Morehead....	" .....	
Hon. Robert C. Puryear.....	" .....	
Hon. Thomas Ruffin.....	" .....	
Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith.....	" .....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. Ab'm W. Venable.....	" .....	
Hon. John D. C. Atkins.....	Tennessee .....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. Robt. L. Caruthers....	" .....	Elected Governor of Tennessee in 1863, but never inaugurated.
Hon. David M. Currin.....	" .....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. W. H. DeWitt.....	" .....	
Hon. John F. House.....	" .....	Afterwards member of Confederate Congress.
Hon. George W. Jones.....	" .....	
Hon. James H. Thomas.....	" .....	Afterwards member of Congress and speaker of the house.
Hon. Thomas S. Bocock.....	Virginia .....	Afterwards Confederate Senator from Virginia; Secretary of State, &c.
Hon. J. W. Brockenborough.	" .....	Afterwards member of Congress.
Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.....	" .....	
Hon. Robert Johnson.....	" .....	Afterwards commissioner to Europe.
Hon. Wm. H. McFarland....	" .....	Afterwards member of Congress.
Hon. James M. Mason.....	" .....	Afterwards Confederate Senator from Virginia.
Hon. Walter Preston.....	" .....	Afterwards member of Congress; Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, &c.
Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston..	" .....	
Hon. Roger A. Pryor.....	" .....	
Hon. William C. Rives.....	" .....	Afterwards member of Congress.
Hon. Charles W. Russell...	" .....	Afterwards member of Congress.
Hon. Robert E. Scott.....	" .....	
Hon. James A. Seddon.....	" .....	Afterwards Secretary of War.
Hon. Waller R. Staples.....	" .....	Afterwards member of Congress.
Hon. John Tyler.....	" .....	Afterwards member of Congress.

## CONFEDERATE SENATORS.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens	Georgia.....	Vice-President of the Confederate States, and president of the senate.
R. M. T. Hunter.....	Virginia.....	President pro tempore; at one time Secretary of State.
James H. Nash.....	South Carolina....	Secretary.
Clement C. Clay, Jr....	Alabama.....	First Congress.
William L. Yancey.....	".....	First Congress; afterwards commissioner Europe.
Robert Jemison, Jr....	".....	Second Congress.
Richard W. Walker.....	".....	Second Congress.
Robert W. Johnson.....	Arkansas.....	First and Second Congress.
Charles B. Mitchell.....	".....	First Congress.
Augustus H. Garland....	".....	Second Congress.
James M. Baker.....	Florida.....	First and Second Congress.
Augustus E. Maxwell....	".....	First and Second Congress.
Benjamin H. Hill.....	Georgia.....	First and Second Congress.
John W. Lewis.....	".....	First Congress.
Herschel V. Johnson....	".....	Second Congress.
Henry C. Burnett.....	Kentucky.....	First and Second Congress.
William E. Simms.....	".....	First and Second Congress.
Thomas J. Semmes.....	Louisiana.....	First and Second Congress.
Edward Sparrow.....	".....	First and Second Congress.
Albert G. Brown.....	Mississippi.....	First and Second Congress.
James Phelan.....	".....	First Congress.
J. W. C. Watson.....	".....	Second Congress.
John B. Clark.....	Missouri.....	First Congress.
R. L. Y. Peyton.....	".....	First Congress.
Waldo P. Johnson.....	".....	Second Congress.
L. M. Louis.....	".....	Second Congress.
William T. Dortch.....	North Carolina....	First and Second Congress.
George Davis.....	".....	First Congress; afterwards Attorney Gen.
William A. Graham.....	".....	Second Congress.
E. G. Reade.....	".....	Second Congress.
Robert W. Barnwell....	South Carolina....	First and Second Congress.
James L. Orr.....	".....	First and Second Congress.
Gustavus A. Henry.....	Tennessee.....	First and Second Congress.
Landon C. Haynes.....	".....	First and Second Congress.
Louis T. Wigfall.....	Texas.....	First and Second Congress; had been Brigadier-General in Confederate army.
Williamson S. Oldham....	".....	First and Second Congress.
Robert M. T. Hunter....	Virginia.....	First and Second Congress; president pro tempore of the senate; had been Secretary of State.
Wm. Ballard Preston....	".....	First Congress.
Allen T. Caperton.....	".....	Second Congress.

## MEMBERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONGRESSES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

First Congress from February 22d, 1862, to February 22d, 1864.

Second Congress from February 22d, 1864, to the overthrow of the Confederacy.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock....	Virginia.....	Speaker of both Congresses.
Albert R. Lamar.....	Georgia.....	Clerk of both Congresses; assistant clerk of the First Congress.
Robert E. Dixon.....	".....	Clerk of First Congress.
William P. Chilton.....	Alabama.....	Member of First and Second Congress.
David Clouton.....	".....	"
Williamson R. W. Cobb	".....	Member of Second Congress.
M. H. Cruikshank.....	".....	"
Jabez L. M. Curry.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
Edward S. Dargan.....	".....	"
J. S. Dickinson.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
Thomas J. Foster.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
Francis S. Lyon.....	".....	"
James L. Pugh.....	".....	"
John P. Ralls.....	".....	Member of First Congress.

*Members of First and Second Congresses.—Continued.*

Hon. William R. Smith.....	Alabama.....	Member of First and Second Congress.
Felix J. Batson.....	Arkansas.....	" " " "
Augustus H. Garland..	" " " "	Member of First Congress.
Rufus K. Garland.....	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
Thomas B. Hanly.....	" " " "	" " " "
Grandison D. Royston..	" " " "	Member of First Congress.
James B. Dawkins.....	Florida.....	" " " "
Robert B. Hilton.....	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
John M. Martin.....	" " " "	" " " "
St. George Rogers.....	" " " "	" " " "
J. P. Sanderson.....	" " " "	" " " "
George T. Ward.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress; had been Colonel in Confederate service.
Warren Akin.....	Georgia.....	Member of Second Congress.
Clifford Anderson.....	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
H. P. Bell.....	" " " "	" " " "
Mark H. Blanford.....	" " " "	" " " "
William W. Clark.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress.
Joseph H. Echols.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress.
Lucius J. Gartrell.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress; afterwards Brigadier-General in Confederate service.
Julian Hartridge.....	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
Hines Holt.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress.
Augustus H. Kenan.....	" " " "	" " " "
George N. Lester.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress.
David W. Lewis.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress.
Charles J. Munnerlyn..	" " " "	" " " "
John T. Shewmake.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress.
James M. Smith.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress; had been Colonel in Confederate service.
William E. Smith.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress.
Hardy Strickland.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress.
Robert P. Trippe.....	" " " "	" " " "
Augustus R. Wright...	" " " "	" " " "
Benj. F. Bradley.....	Kentucky.....	Member of Second Congress.
R. J. Breckinridge, Jr.	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
Ell M. Bruce.....	" " " "	" " " "
H. W. Bruce.....	" " " "	" " " "
Theodore L. Burnett...	" " " "	" " " "
James S. Chrisman.....	" " " "	" " " "
John W. Crockett.....	" " " "	" " " "
John M. Elliott.....	" " " "	" " " "
George W. Ewing.....	" " " "	" " " "
George B. Hodge.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress; afterwards Brigadier-Gen'l in Confederate service.
Willie B. Machen.....	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
Humphrey Marshall...	" " " "	Member of Second Congress; had been Brigadier-General in Confederate service.
James W. Moore.....	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
Henry E. Reed.....	" " " "	" " " "
George W. Triplett.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress.
Charles M. Conrad.....	Louisiana.....	Member of First and Second Congress.
Lucius J. Dupre.....	" " " "	" " " "
Duncan F. Kenner.....	" " " "	" " " "
Henry Marshall.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress.
John Perkins, Jr.....	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
Charles J. Villiere.....	" " " "	" " " "
Ethel Barksdale.....	Mississippi.....	" " " "
Henry C. Chambers.....	" " " "	" " " "
J. W. Clapp.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress.
Reuben Davis.....	" " " "	" " " "
W. D. Holder.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress.
J. T. Lampkin.....	" " " "	" " " "
John J. McRae.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress.
Jehu A. Orr.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress.
Otho R. Singleton.....	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
Israel Welch.....	" " " "	" " " "
Casper W. Bell.....	Missouri.....	Member of First Congress.
John B. Clarke.....	" " " "	Member of Second Congress; Brigadier- General in Confederate service.
A. H. Conrow.....	" " " "	Member of First and Second Congress.
Wm. M. Cooke.....	" " " "	Member of First Congress.

*Members of First and Second Congresses.—Continued.*

Hon. Thomas W. Freeman..	Missouri.....	Member of First Congress.
Thomas A. Harris.....	".....	Member of First Congress; Brigadier-Gen. in Confederate service.
R. A. Hatcher.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
N. L. Norton.....	".....	"
Thomas L. Snead.....	".....	"
George G. Vest.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
Peter D. Wilkes.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
Archibald H. Arrington.....	North Carolina.....	Member of First Congress.
Thomas S. Ashe.....	".....	"
Robert R. Bridgers.....	".....	"
A. T. Davidson.....	".....	"
Thomas C. Fuller.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
B. S. Gathier.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
John A. Gilmer.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
Owen R. Kenan.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
William Lander.....	".....	"
James M. Leach.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
J. T. Leach.....	".....	"
George W. Logan.....	".....	"
T. D. McDowell.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
J. R. McLean.....	".....	"
James G. Ramsay.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
W. H. N. Smith.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
Josiah Turner, Jr.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
Lewis M. Ayer.....	South Carolina.....	Member of First and Second Congress.
M. L. Bonham.....	".....	Member of First Congress; Brigadier-Gen. in Confederate service; Governor of South Carolina, &c.
William W. Boyce.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
James Farrow.....	".....	"
John McQueen.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
Wm. Porcher Miles.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
Wm. D. Simpson.....	".....	"
James M. Witherspoon.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
John D. C. Atkins.....	Tennessee.....	Member of First and Second Congress.
Mich'l W. Cluskey.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
A. S. Colyar.....	".....	"
David M. Currin.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
Henry S. Foote.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
E. L. Gardinier.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
Meredith P. Gentry.....	".....	"
James B. Heiskell.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
George W. Jones.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
E. A. Keeble.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
James McCallum.....	".....	"
Thomas Menees.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
John P. Murray.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
W. G. Swan.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
Wm. H. Tibbs.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
John V. Wright.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
J. R. Baylor.....	Texas.....	Member of Second Congress.
A. M. Branch.....	".....	"
Stephen H. Darden.....	".....	"
B. H. Epperson.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
M. D. Graham.....	".....	"
P. W. Gray.....	".....	"
C. C. Herbert.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
S. H. Morgan.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
Frank B. Sexton.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
John R. Wilcox.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
William B. Wright.....	".....	"
John B. Baldwin.....	Virginia.....	Member of First and Second Congress.
Thomas S. Bocock.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress; speaker.
Alexander R. Boteler.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
John R. Chambliss.....	".....	Member of First Congress; afterwards Brigadier-General.
D. C. DeJarnette.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.
David Funsten.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
M. R. H. Garnett.....	".....	Member of First Congress.
Thomas S. Gholson.....	".....	Member of Second Congress.
John Goode, Jr.....	".....	Member of First and Second Congress.

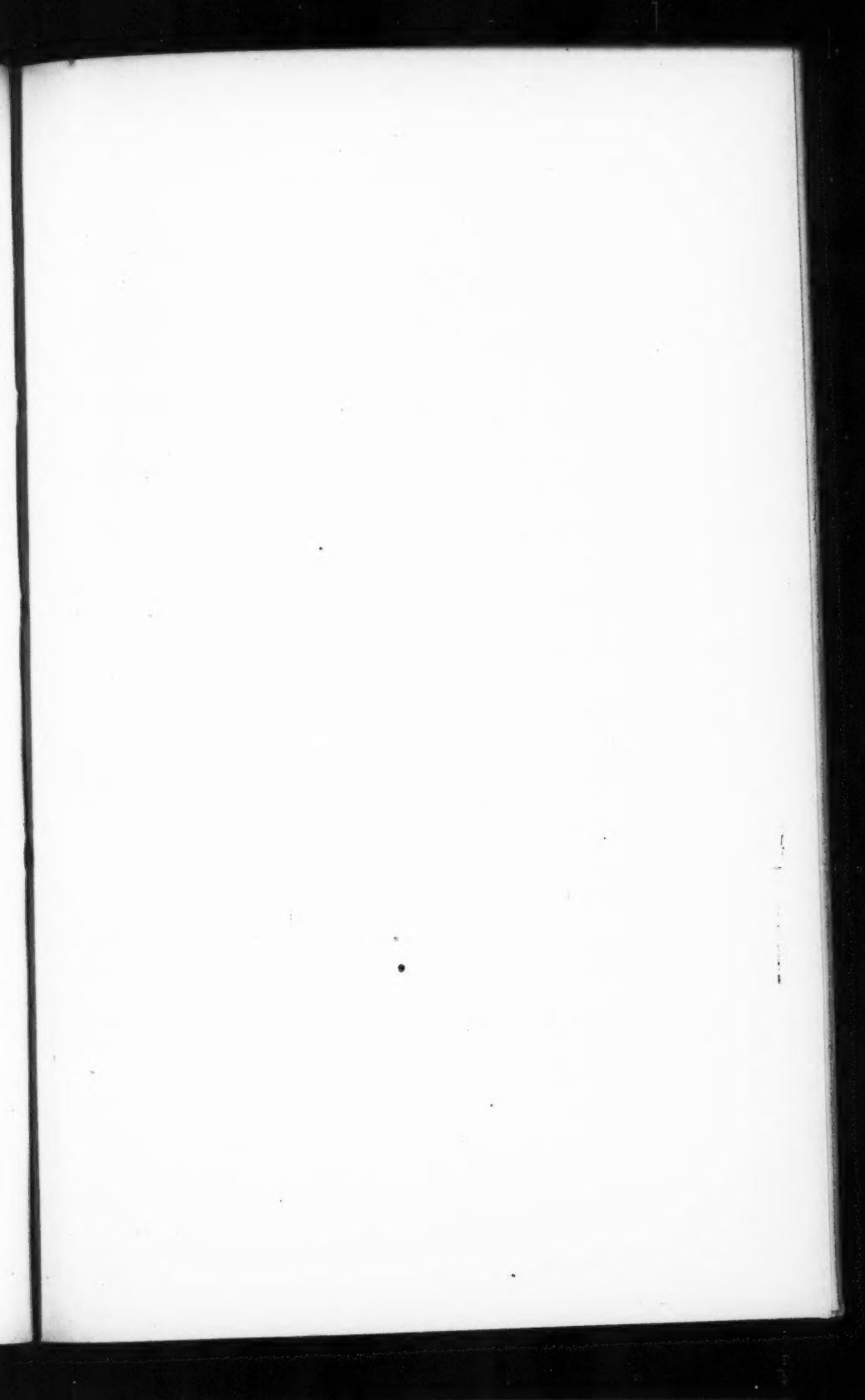
*Members of First and Second Congresses.—Continued.*

James P. Holcombe....	Virginia.....	Member of First Congress; afterwards special agent to Canada.
Hon. F. W. M. Holliday.....	" .....	Member of Second Congress.
Albert G. Jenkins.....	" .....	Member of First Congress; afterwards Brigadier-General in Confederate service.
Robert Johnson.....	" .....	Member of First and Second Congress.
Fayette McMullen.....	" .....	Member of Second Congress.
Sam'l A. Miller.....	" .....	"
Rob't L. Montague.....	" .....	"
Walter Preston.....	" .....	Member of First Congress.
Roger A. Pryor.....	" .....	Member of First Congress; afterwards Brigadier-General in Confederate service.
William C. Rives.....	" .....	Member of Second Congress.
Charles W. Russell.....	" .....	Member of First and Second Congress.
William Smith.....	" .....	Member of First Congress; afterwards Brigadier-General and Major-General in Confederate service, and Governor of Virginia.
Walter R. Staples.....	" .....	Member of First and Second Congress.
John Tyler.....	" .....	Member of First Congress.
Rob't H. Whitfield.....	" .....	Member of Second Congress.
Wm. C. Wickham.....	" .....	Member of Second Congress; Brigadier-General in Confederate service.

*Territorial Delegates to First and Second Congress.*

Hon. M. H. McWillie, Arizona.  
Hon. E. C. Boudinot, Cherokee Nation.  
Hon. R. M. Jones, Choctaw Nation.  
Hon. S. B. Callahan, Creek and Seminole Nations.





## GOVERNORS OF STATES

WHOLLY OR IN PART IN SYMPATHY WITH THE CONFEDERATE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

His Excellency A. B. Moore.....	Alabama.....	Governor in 1861.
John A. Shivers.....	".....	Governor from 1861 to 1862; delegate to Provisional Congress at Montgomery.
Thomas H. Watts.....	".....	Governor in 1864 and 1865; had been Attorney-General of the Confederate States.
Henry M. Rector.....	Arkansas.....	Governor in 1861 and 1862; elected August, 1860; inaugurated in November of the same year.
Harris Flanagan.....	".....	Governor from 1862 to 1865; inaugurated in November, 1862.
M. S. Terry.....	Florida.....	Governor from 1862 to 1864.
R. M. Mendenhall.....	".....	Governor from 1862 to 1864.
A. K. Allison.....	".....	Governor in 1864 and 1865.
Joseph E. Brown.....	Georgia.....	Governor from 1861 to 1865; sole Governor of Georgia during the war.
B. Magoffin.....	Kentucky.....	Governor in 1861.
George W. Johnson.....	".....	Governor from 1862 to 1863; killed at the battle of Shiloh.
Richard Hawes.....	".....	Governor from 1863 to 1865. The Confederate States government of Kentucky was prescribed by the Confederate Congress on the 22d of November, 1861, and served as Provisional Governor until he was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 7th, 1862, while bravely fighting without rank or command. Governor Hawes was elected by the Provisional Council as his successor, and he served in the capacity of Provisional Governor of Kentucky until the close of the war.
Thomas O. Moore.....	Louisiana.....	Governor from 1862 to 1865.
Henry W. Allen.....	".....	Governor from January 1, 1864, to the close of the war; had served in the Confederate army, with the rank of Brigadier-General and Major-General.
J. J. Pettus.....	Mississippi.....	Governor from 1861 to 1863.
James Whitfield.....	".....	Governor in 1864 and 1865; had served in the Confederate army, with rank of Brigadier-General.
Charles Clark.....	".....	Governor from 1861 and 1862.
Charles F. Jackson.....	Missouri.....	Governor in 1861 and 1862.
Thomas C. Reynolds.....	".....	Governor from 1862 to 1865.
John W. Ellis.....	North Carolina.....	Governor from January to July, 1861.
Henry T. Clark.....	".....	Governor from July, 1861, to January 1, 1863.
Zebulon B. Vance.....	".....	service in the Confederate army, with the rank of Colonel.
Francis W. Pickens.....	South Carolina.....	Governor from December, 1862, to December, 1864; also Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.
Mitchele L. Bohannan.....	".....	Governor from December, 1864, to the close of the war; had been Judge of the Confederate Court for the District of South Carolina.
A. G. Magrath.....	".....	Governor from 1860 to the close of the war.
Isham G. Harris.....	Tennessee.....	

Robert L. Caruthers.....	.....	Elected Governor in August, 1863. Isham G. Harris was Governor of Tennessee when the war commenced. He was re-elected in August, 1861; and continued in office until the close of the war. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in August, 1861, and continued in office until the close of the war. Mr. Caruthers was elected as his successor in 1863. Nashville and a large portion of Tennessee being then occupied by the Federal Army, Mr. Caruthers was never inaugurated, and Governor Harris held over, under the law, until the close of the war. Mr. Caruthers had been a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.
Edward Clark.....	Texas.....	Governor in 1861. Governor Sam. Houston was deposed in 1861, and was succeeded by Mr. Clark.
F. R. Lubbock.....	".....	Governor from August, 1861, to August, 1863; had been A. D. C. to the President, with rank of Colonel.
Pendleton Murrah.....	".....	Governor from August, 1863, to the close of the war.
John Letcher.....	Virginia.....	Governor from January, 1864, to January, 1864.
William Smith.....	".....	as Governor, and served in the Confederate army as Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General.

## CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. James M. Mason.....	Virginia.....	Commissioner to Europe, especially to the Court of England; delegate from Virginia to the Provisional Congress.
John Sildell.....	Louisiana.....	Commissioner to Europe, especially to the Court of France.
William L. Yancey.....	Alabama.....	Commissioner to Great Britain; Confederate Senator from Alabama, &c.
A. Dudley Mann.....	Virginia.....	Commissioner to Belgium.
John Roach.....	Georgia.....	Commissioner to Prussia.
L. Q. C.....	Mississippi.....	Commissioner to Russia.
Major-General William Preston.....	Kentucky.....	Commissioner to Mexico; Brigadier-General and Major-General in the Confederate army.
Colonel John T. Pickett.....	".....	Commissioner to Mexico; Colonel in the Confederate army.
Bishop P. N. Lynch, D. D.....	South Carolina.....	Commissioner to the States of the Church.
Hon. John Forsyth.....	Alabama.....	Commissioner to the United States of America.
Martin J. Crawford.....	Georgia.....	Commissioner to the United States of America, delegate to the Provisional Congress.
A. B. Roman.....	Louisiana.....	Commissioner to the United States of America.

## CONSULAR, CONFIDENTIAL, AND OTHER FOREIGN AGENTS.

Hon. Clement C. Clay, Jr.....	Alabama.....	Special Agent to Canada; formerly Confederate Senator from Alabama.
Jacob Thompson.....	Mississippi.....	Special Agent to Canada; formerly member of Confederate Congress.
Edwin P. Thompson.....	Virginia.....	Special Agent to Canada; formerly member of Confederate Congress.
Edwin De Leon.....	South Carolina.....	Special Agent to Paris.
Charles J. Helm.....	Kentucky.....	Special Agent to Havana.
L. Heylinger.....	".....	Special Agent to Nassau.
Hon. Colin J. McRae.....	Mississippi.....	Special Agent to London and Paris; formerly deputy from Alabama to the Confederate Congress.
George N. Saunders.....	".....	Special Agent to London.
Bevier Tucker.....	Virginia.....	Special Agent to London.
J. L. O'Sullivan.....	France.....	Financial Agents at Paris.
Emile Erianger & Co.....	".....	Financial Agents at Paris.

## ADDENDA.

NOTE.—By some strange inadvertence in copying, *Johnson's Division* was left out of the roster of Ewell's corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and we supply it as follows:

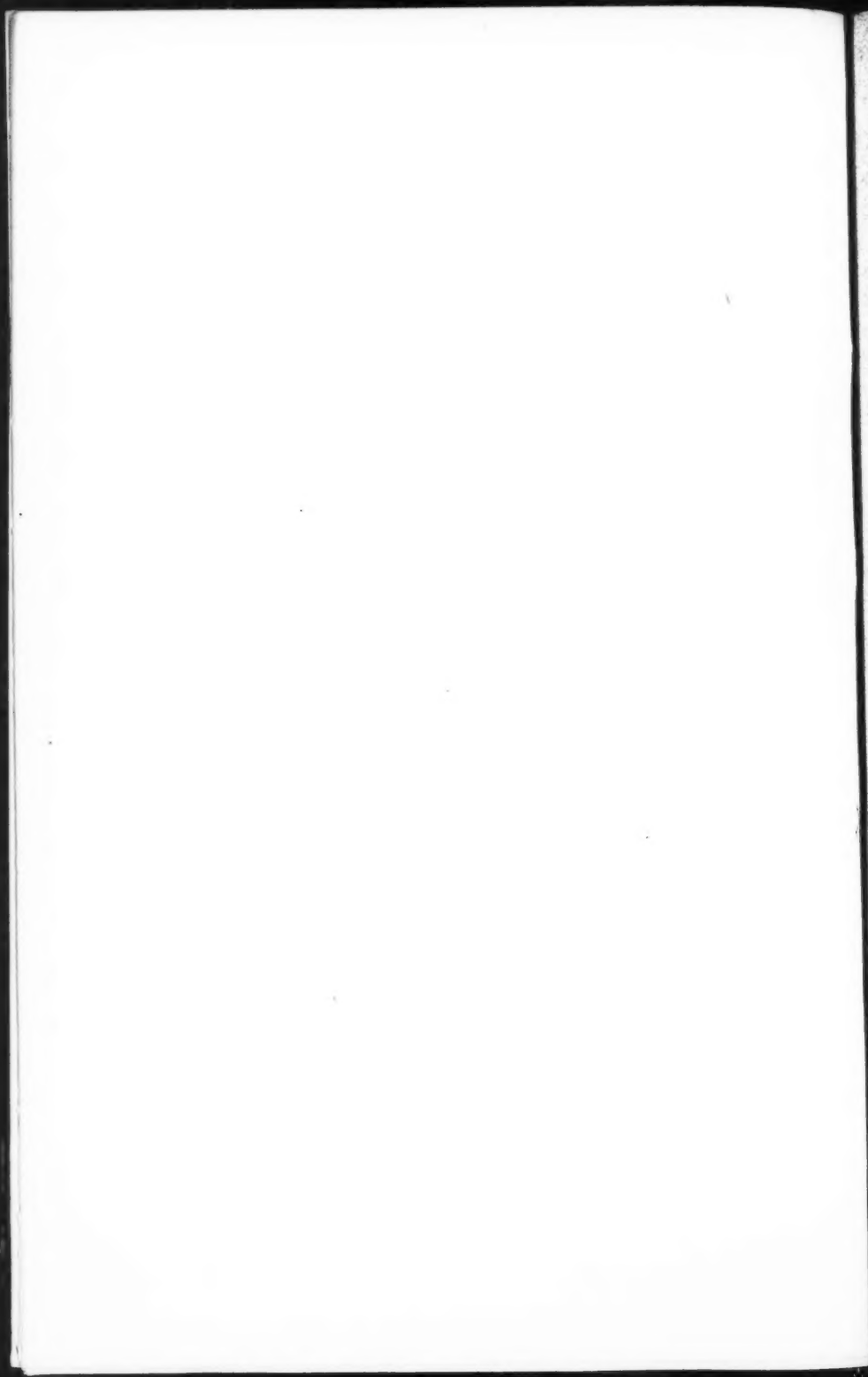
## JOHNSON'S DIVISION—MAJOR-GENERAL ED. JOHNSON.

Steuart's Brigade—Brigadier-General Geo. H. Steuart—Tenth Virginia regiment, Colonel E. T. H. Warren; Twenty-third Virginia regiment, Colonel A. G. Talliaferro; Thirty-seventh Virginia regiment, Colonel T. V. Williams; First North Carolina regiment, Colonel J. A. McDowell; Third North Carolina regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Thurston.

"Stonewall" Brigade—Brigadier-General James A. Walker—Second Virginia regiment, Colonel J. Q. A. Nadenbousch; Fourth Virginia regiment, Colonel Charles A. Ronald; Fifth Virginia regiment, Colonel J. H. S. Funk; Twenty-seventh Virginia regiment, Colonel J. K. Edmondson; Thirty-third Virginia regiment, Colonel F. M. Holladay.

John M. Jones' Brigade—Brigadier-General John M. Jones—Twenty-first Virginia regiment, Captain Mosely; Forty-second Virginia regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Withers; Forty-fourth Virginia regiment, Captain Buckner; Forty-eighth Virginia regiment, Colonel T. S. Garnett; Fiftieth Virginia regiment, Colonel Vandeventer.

Nicholls' Brigade—Colonel J. M. Williams commanding (General F. T. Nicholls being absent wounded)—First Louisiana regiment, Colonel William R. Shivers; Second Louisiana regiment, Colonel J. M. Williams; Tenth Louisiana regiment, Colonel E. Waggaman; Fourteenth Louisiana regiment, Colonel Z. York; Fifteenth Louisiana regiment, Colonel Ed. Fendleton



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RICHMOND, VA.:

Rev. J. WILLIAM JONES, D. D.

SECRETARY SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Gary, printer.



# MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AGENCY,

914 Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

**T. L. D. WALFORD & CARLTON MCCARTHY.**

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Company have few rivals in the world, certainly none in America, in the manufacture of Cabinet Organs. Their reputation is well founded and world-wide; both their list of testimonials and their catalogue of instruments are extensive. Whether an organ be purchased at the warerooms in Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Vienna, Melbourne, or Richmond, it may safely be called a good one, if manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, of Boston. The most evident excellences of these organs are resonance and singing quality of tone and scope of expression, combined with simplicity and freedom of action of bellows and keys.—*New York Tribune.*



THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have the honor to announce that



the Organs of their manufacture have been unanimously assigned "the first rank in the several requisites of instruments of the class" by the judges at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876, and are the only instruments of this general class awarded this rank. This is after the severest competition by the best makers, before one of the most competent juries ever assembled.

They have also received the medal, but as is well known, medals of equal merit have been awarded all articles deemed worthy of recognition, so that it will be easy for many makers to advertise that they have received "first medals."

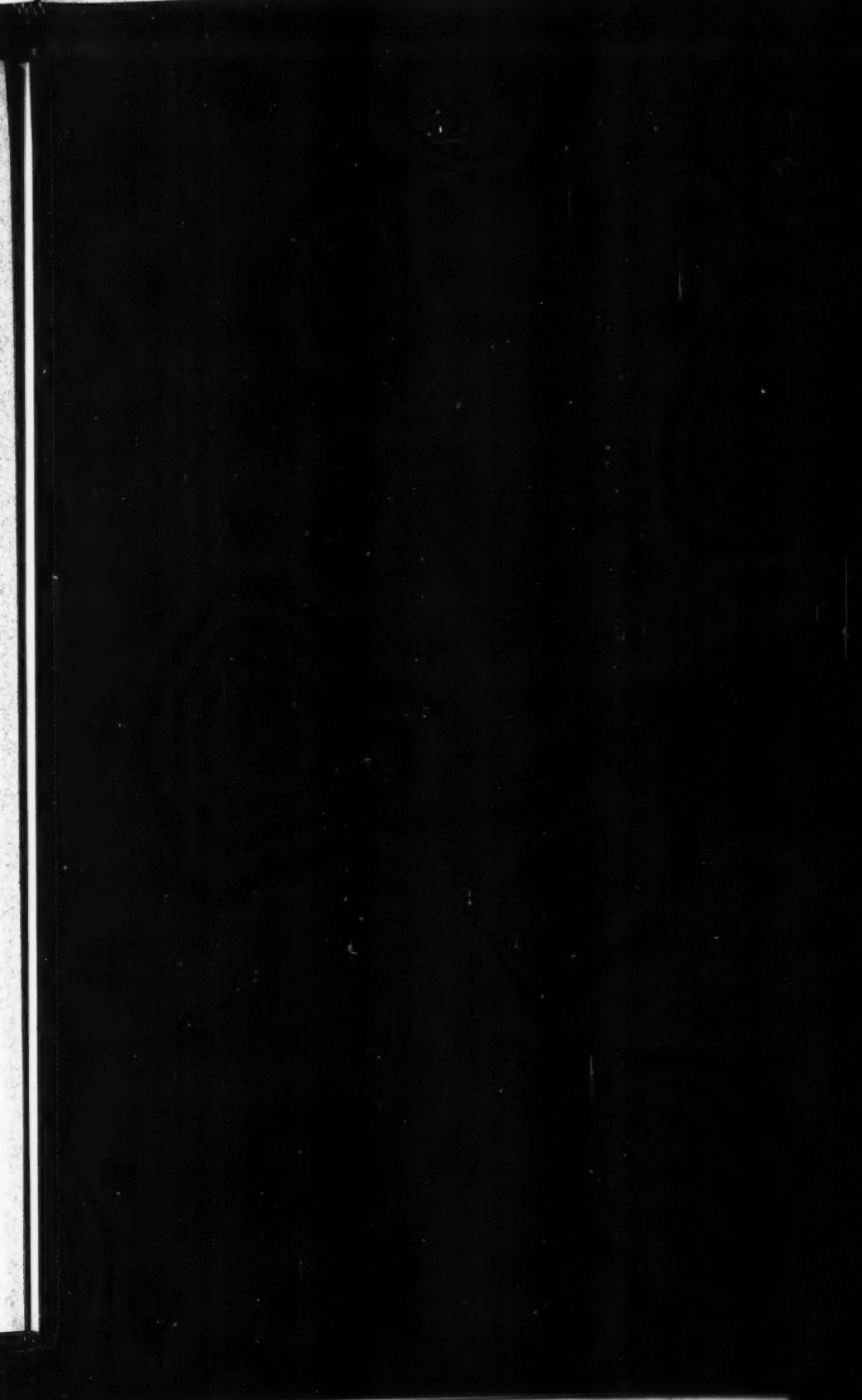
The difference in competing articles, and their comparative excellence, are recognized in the reports of the judges, from which the following is an extract:

"The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co's exhibit of Reed Organs and Harmoniums shows the instruments of the first rank in the several requisites of instruments of the class, viz: Smoothness and equal distribution of tone, scope of expression, resonance and singing quality, freedom and quickness in action of keys and bellows, with thoroughness of workmanship, combined with simplicity of action."—(*Signed by all the Judges.*)

The Mason & Hamlin Organs are thus declared to rank first, not in one or two respects only, but in the several requisites of such instruments, and they are the *only* ones assigned this rank. This triumph was not unexpected, for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have uniformly been awarded the highest honors in competitions in America, there having been scarcely six exceptions in hundreds of competitions. They were awarded highest honors and first medals at Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; and have thus been awarded highest honors at every world's exposition at which they have been exhibited, being the only American Organs which have ever obtained any award at any competition with best European makers, or in any European World's Exposition!

**HOW TO BUY AN ORGAN.**—The Mason & Hamlin Organs may now be bought very low for cash, or on easy terms, viz: By the payment of one-tenth of the catalogue price cash, and one-tenth every three months until ten payments are made. For instance: To purchase an organ worth \$150 you pay \$15 cash, and \$15 every three months till ten payments are made. Thus purchasing an organ by the payment of \$5 per month, which is only the rent of a piano. Illustrated and descriptive catalogues and prices and any desired information sent free to any address on application. Large reductions for cash.

**T. L. D. WALFORD & CARLTON MCCARTHY,**  
Agents Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, 914 Main Street, Richmond, Va.





# THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATERS AS A MEDICINAL AGENT.

Remarkable relief from GRAVEL, and still more remarkable relief of DYSPEPSIA, of thirty years' standing—a man who for years lived upon *Crackers and Tea*, now eats *Bacon, Cabbage, Turnips, &c.*

Case of Capt. James Covington, of Halifax County, Virginia.

MT. LAUREL, HALIFAX CO., VA., Feb. 9, 1876.

COL. T. F. GOODE:

Dear Sir—Some eighteen months ago, I was attacked by a very painful affection of the bladder. Under the treatment of two physicians of high standing, I grew steadily worse until my sufferings were beyond description, and I was compelled to resort to morphia almost constantly for relief. I was unable to give any attention to my business, and had despaired of relief from any source, when in September last I was advised to try the Buffalo Lithia Water.

Though within less than a day's ride of the Springs, my condition was such that I was unable to get to them, and consequently sent for the water and used it at home. After using it for a few days, I was so far recovered that I could do without the morphia, and continued to improve for some six weeks, when I had an attack of great violence, from which I was relieved by the discharge of a large gravel, since which I have discharged three smaller ones, with but slight pain. I am now able to ride on horseback or to walk at pleasure, and I am now attending regularly to my business affairs.

For thirty years I had been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for fifteen years I had been throwing up yellow water from my stomach; for five years I had been unable to eat meat or vegetables of any kind, and during that time I lived entirely upon tea and crackers, and other similar articles.

In taking the water for Gravel, I was relieved of the Dyspepsia. I now eat *bacon, cabbage, turnips*, and anything else that I want, without inconvenience.

I believe the Buffalo Lithia Waters to be all that is claimed for them.

Very respectfully, JAMES COVINGTON.

(In the above, Capt. Covington has added somewhat to his statement as first published.)

Statement of Dr. J. C. Coleman, of Halifax county, Virginia, a former surgeon in the United States Navy, as to the above case:

"Medicine affording Capt. Covington no relief, I suggested to him a trial of the Buffalo Lithia Water, with the remarkable results which he has above stated. Neither his previous condition nor the extent of the benefit which he derived from the water is in the slightest degree overstated by him."

Halifax Co., Va., April 20, 1876.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, M. D.

These waters have in innumerable instances evinced extraordinary power in Derangements of the Digestive and Biliary Organs, in Diseases peculiar to women, affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gout, Rheumatism and Paralysis.

The Springs pamphlet will be sent to any address on application.

The water in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles can be had of the proprietor at the Springs, at \$5 per case.

The Springs were opened for the reception of visitors on the first of June.

THOMAS F. GOODE,

Proprietor Buffalo Lithia Springs

Mecklenburg County, Va.

---

## CONFEDERATE STATUTES AT LARGE.

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*Secretary Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va.*

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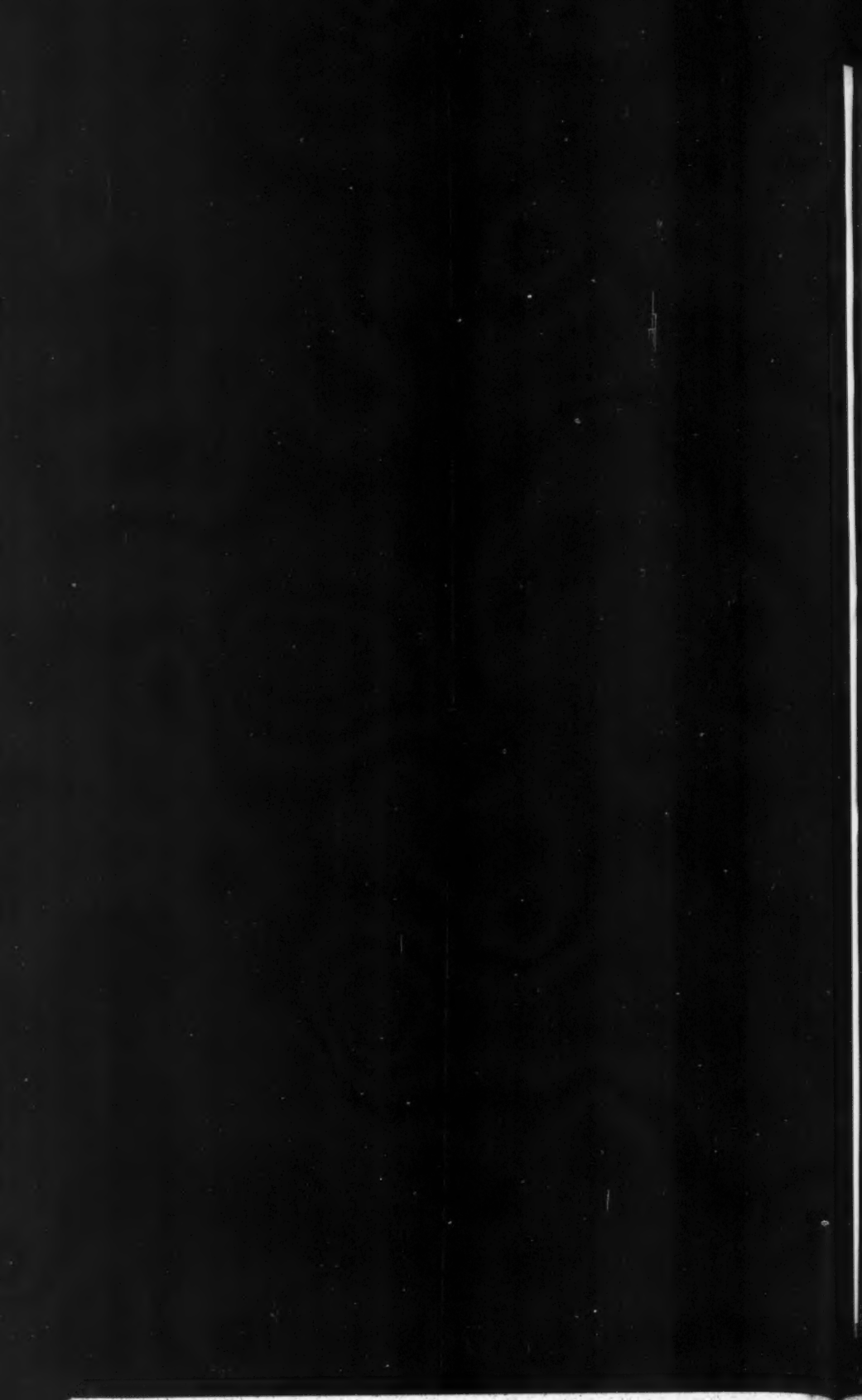
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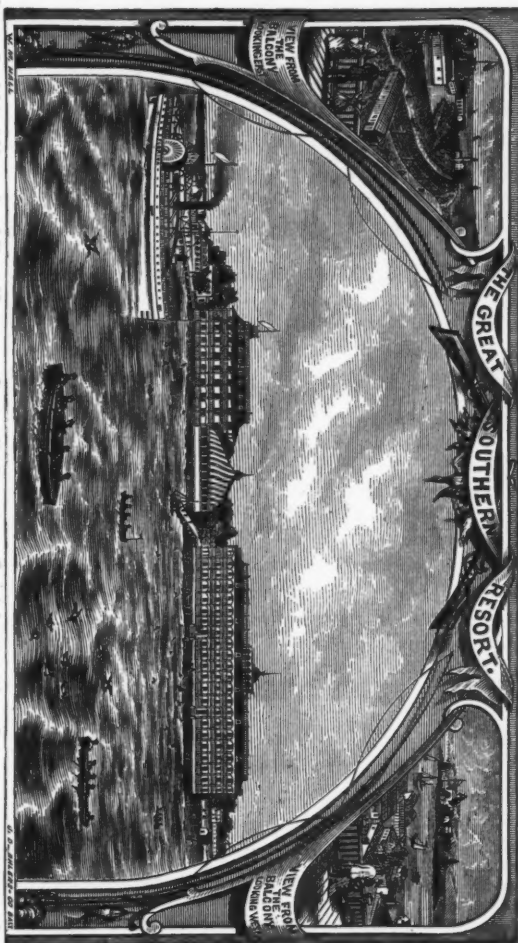
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